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SATURDAY NIGHT

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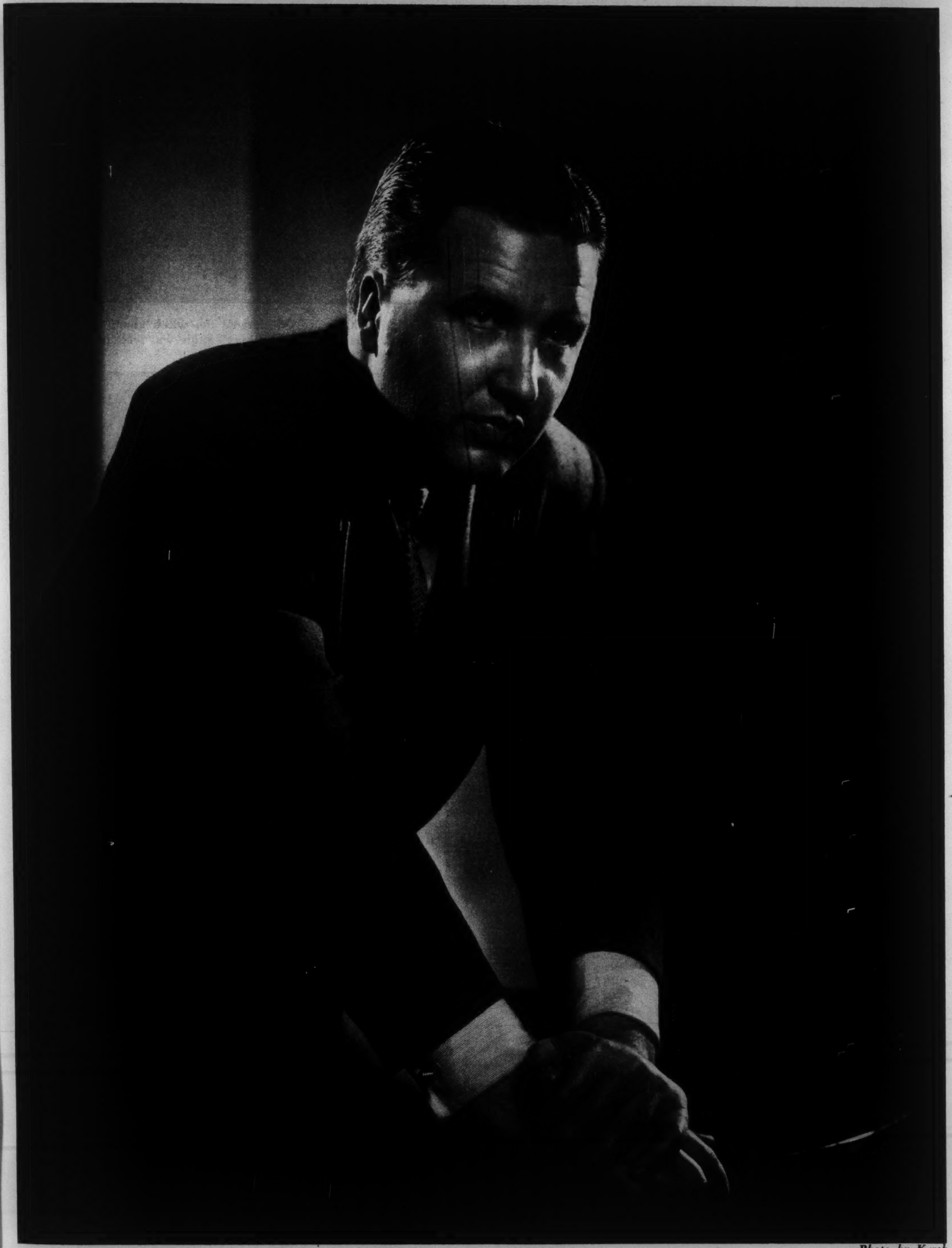
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY



—*Photo by Karsh*

← **Henry Ford II, for whom the buyer's market can't come any too soon, and whose avowed ambition is again to take the lead in the low-priced automobile field and thus wrest leadership from Chevrolet which has held it since 1936. Ford's present production is somewhere in the region of 65 per cent of capacity.**

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THE FRONT PAGE

An Appeal To the Left

THE ability of the democratically governed countries of the world to resist the onslaught of Communism will depend during the next few years upon the successful functioning of the system of private enterprise. That system cannot be ditched and replaced by a system of collectivist enterprise in time to get the latter running with the necessary efficiency before the conflict has actually begun. By the term "conflict" we do not necessarily mean armed conflict; the question of the survival of political democracy may quite possibly, and indeed quite probably, be settled without resort to arms at all. But it will not be so settled, in favor of the survival of democracy, unless the system of private enterprise goes on functioning very well and very efficiently for the next ten or twenty years. The nations in which it is obviously most essential that it should continue to function efficiently are those of the New World, in which it is most highly developed and possesses the largest amount of resources to utilize; and next in importance are the two great and most advanced countries of Europe, namely Great Britain and France.

There are in all these countries a considerable number of honest and well-meaning people who have no great enthusiasm for the system of private enterprise, which they hold responsible (not quite fairly, we believe) for the late Great Depression and for the low level of the standard of living among the wage-earning classes. Most of the people of these countries, however, are convinced believers in democracy as the best system of political administration. Those who do not believe in democracy usually go the whole distance and advocate the establishment of collectivism by revolutionary process, thus becoming Communists. To them this article is not addressed. To those who believe in democracy but have no enthusiasm for the system of private enterprise this article is very definitely addressed. They include the great majority of the members and supporters of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation, and a sprinkling of Left-wing voters in both the older parties.

To these people we want to say, with all the solemnity at our command, that the great question before the world is today, and will be for the next ten or twenty years, the question whether democracy as a political system can survive. It should have a good chance of survival if the existing economic system in vogue in the democracies is permitted and encouraged to function as efficiently as possible. It will almost certainly not survive if the existing economic system is made to function badly, or if another system is substituted for it and does not have time to get itself in perfect working order or proves to be incompatible with democracy.

A Delicate Machine

THE existing economic system in the democracies is a very delicate affair, which can easily be thrown out of gear by large-scale intervention by the political authorities especially if that intervention is operated by authorities which are unsympathetic to the system. It is the belief of the totalitarian states that this system will be thrown out of gear, or will go out of gear of its own accord, at some time in the next few years, and that the democracies will then be at the mercy of the totalitarian powers. In that event the democracies will certainly cease to operate their economic life

(Continued on Page Five)

Manitoba School Children Learn Art a New Way

By Kenneth Hill

WHEN Manitoba children go back to school next fall, many of them will find that their weekly art lesson has undergone an important change. Instead of having to reproduce on paper a bunch of apples in a bowl, they'll get a chance to use their imaginations —and judging from the reactions of children on whom the new type of lesson has been tried, they'll both enjoy and benefit from it.

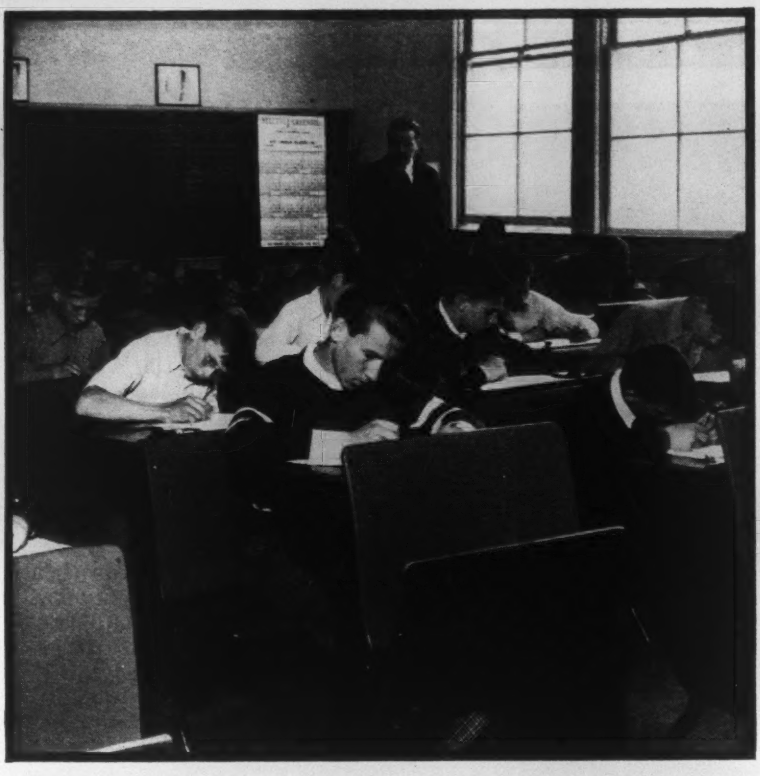
Here's what happens: at the beginning of the lesson period, the children get out their crayons and paper while the teacher turns on the classroom radio. Then, for 15 minutes, they listen to a dramatized fairy story or other familiar tale. At the end of the storytelling, they draw whatever the fairy tale has suggested to them.

The pictures on this page show what happened when this new system was tried on the 252 pupils of the David Livingstone School in Brandon, Manitoba, an elementary school covering Grades I to VIII. "Hansel and Gretel" was the fairy tale chosen for the trial. On hand to watch the experiment were Miss Betty McLeish, Supervisor of Art for Brandon City Schools and technical advisor for the project, and Miss Gertrude McCance, Supervisor of Radio Education for the province. Between them they have worked out a plan for the new type of school broadcast which will be added to Manitoba Department of Education's regular series, starting Oct. 15.

THE idea is to encourage the children to be imaginative and creative, to express their feelings freely through art, to observe beauty in their surroundings.

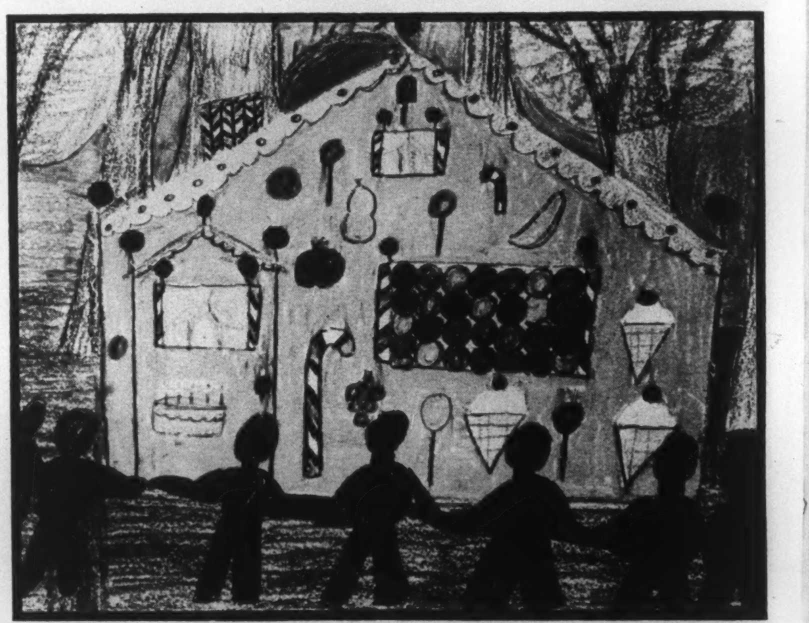
The Brandon pupils responded well to the new method. Only two rules were established: each child must produce a finished drawing, and there must be no copying: otherwise they had complete latitude. One little boy in Grade I, unstimulated by Hansel and Gretel, drew a ship.

The rest of the children illustrated a wide variety of dramatic scenes from the story—and used their own rigid logic in the process, too. A Grade II boy showed the witch's hat being knocked off as Gretel thrust her into the oven. "It would be too big to go in the door," he explained. Another slightly older boy drew the inside of the witch's house, and showed half a dozen broomsticks of varying lengths on the wall. The short ones, he said, were for short trips, and the long ones for long trips. Still another youngster also drew the inside of the witch's house, and showed each wall a different color. When his teacher pointed out that that was a pretty queer arrangement, he explained soberly "Witches are queer people."



Manitoba's experiment in new-type art lesson proved popular with Grade VIII, even though story was "Hansel and Gretel".

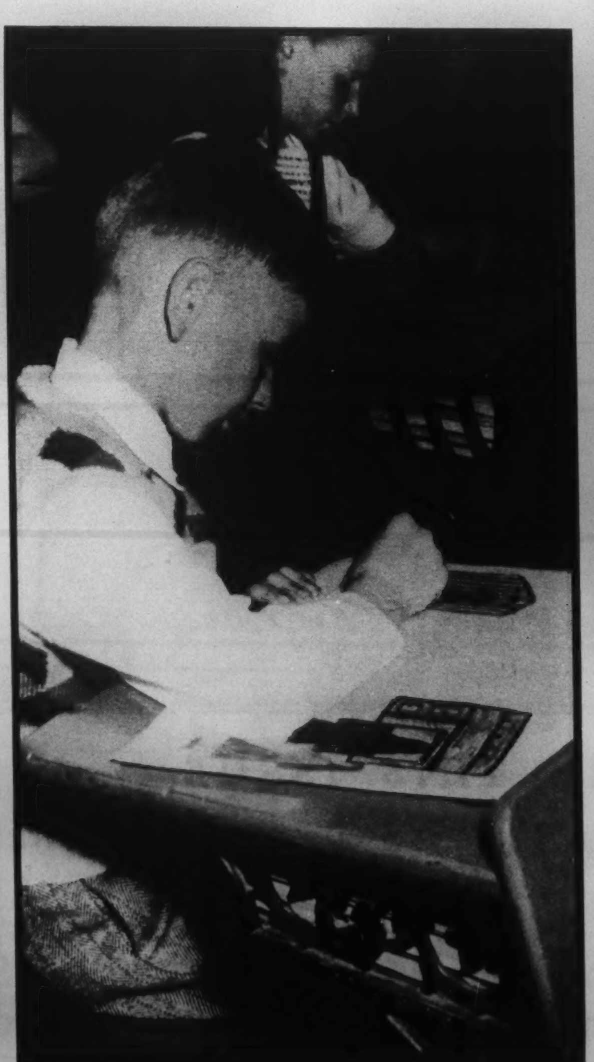
George Beck, Grade IV, showed the witch about to get her deserts. This "crime-doesn't-pay" angle was well represented.



In Grade III, Margaret Sinclair covered her version of the witch's gingerbread house with all the things she likes to eat.

Gretel follows her brother into the wood in this Grade VII effort. Logical detail characterized older students' work.

Grade VI at work. Teacher stands by to give encouragement but does not make specific suggestions. Bobby Mistal . . .



. . . draws Hansel in the cage, while Gretel is about to push the witch into her own oven.

No two drawings were alike, but a large percentage of the children concentrated on witch and her gingerbread house.

New Museum at Midland Is First of a Series

By William Cornell

THIS week Huronia House, "a museum of Indian and Pioneer life," is opening in Midland, on the south shore of Georgian Bay. The turreted Victorian mansion stands on a hill overlooking the harbor.

The museum is a result of local drive and imagination combined with experience from the Royal Ontario Museum and encouragement from the Provincial Government. Huronia House is a unique experiment, but other Ontario towns, such as Woodstock, are already starting community museums of their own and the Royal Ontario Museum stands ready to help them too.

North Simcoe around Midland and nearby Penetanguishene is rich in history. It was there that the Jesuits founded their first mission amongst the Indians of Canada. These were the friendly, peaceable Hurons. But in 1649 the fierce Iroquois came up from the south and wiped out the Huron settlement and with it the Jesuit priests; Brébœuf and Lalemant died at the stake.

For a century and a half practically no white man went there, but then the tide of settlement began to spread upward from Lake Ontario into those parts. Pioneer farmers cleared the heavy timber and boulders from grants of crown land, and after the war of 1812 an important military and naval outpost was established at Penetang. Finally, the modern Midland and Penetang emerged, with a range of manufactures—leather and lumber and shipbuilding — and a thriving tourist business.

HURONIA House will recall all these phases. The people of the towns and the countryside have searched in their attics and cellars for rich treasures of the past.

Much of the hunting has been done by J. H. Cranston, who has been elected head of Huronia House. He has handed over his business of publishing the *Free Press Herald* to his son, W. H. Cranston who, in turn, has been largely responsible for obtaining the Playfair mansion from the estate of James Playfair and organizing the museum itself. Dozens of local people have given and are still giving advice, time and money. The sorting and arrangement of the exhibits has been directed by Professor T. F. McIlwraith and others from the Royal Ontario Museum, some of whom actually gave up their holidays so that the work would be done in time for this summer.

Huronia House, Midland, is a unique venture, a local historical exhibition aided by the Royal Ontario Museum. It is the first of a series to be set up in Ontario.

J. Herbert Cranston, owner of Midland Press Ltd., is first president of Huronia House.

Mrs. W. J. Attridge at the Pioneer Fair where the Huronia Museum idea was born.

Volunteer workers (left to right) Joan Robbins, Mrs. W. J. Attridge, and Margaret Lymburner are shown cataloguing articles in the Pioneer Room overlooking Georgian Bay.

Dan Godfrey of Royal Ontario Museum holding a birchbark maple syrup bucket.

One of the showpieces is a pewter tea-set (centre, above) which was used by Sir John Franklin on his . . .

. . . expedition to the Arctic in 1825. Above, Midland's Director of Recreation Fred Helson tries out 70-year-old grain cradle, another exhibit.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Hutterites' Tenets Involve Them in Prairie Provinces' Economy

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE editorial entitled "Against U.N. Principles" (S.N., June 21) prompts further comment on the Hutterite communities of western Canada.

The Alberta legislation referred to does not "involve discrimination on the ground of religion." Religion, Christian or pagan, is not involved except by way of a special plea by Hutterites or by others on their behalf. The whole matter is one of economics, and the legislation in question is an awkward attempt to minimize the effects of prior legislation that should have never been put on the statute books.

Here, in Manitoba, there is current, and has been for some time, an agitation to have some remedy found for problems produced by legislation on behalf of the Hutterites in 1931 and subsequent years. If you like the term, that special legislation "violates the basic principles of the United Nations"; the members are deprived by statute of their "human rights and fundamental freedoms" and all in the name of religion.

Just how do the Hutterites happen to be involved in the economy of Canada? An off-shoot of the Anabaptists, who in turn were an off-shoot (in 1521) of the Lutheran Reform, they might be called Lutheran - Baptists. In 1533 one Jakob Huter or Hutter persuaded his fellow Anabaptists in and about Moravia that to be "true" Christians they must practice the economic doctrine of communism or as they call it "community of property."

The claim is made by and for the Hutterite, without foundation, that in his communism he is following the teaching of Christ. Nowhere in the Bible is there the slightest support for that assertion. With Hutterite communism, ownership is in the community and every member is expressly shut out of any personal rights in the land or the product of his labor.

But the point at issue in Manitoba or Alberta is: Shall the claim of the Hutterite that the practice of communism is a part of his religious belief permit him, by law, to disrupt and destroy the democratic-individual life of the society among whom he may choose to settle? If so, then, is seeking a cure for the effects of that anti-social influence "against the U.N. principles"? What then are we to say of the suppression of the Doukhobors' nude-processions and school-burning propensities; or of the suppression of the Indian Dances; or the insistence on the Mormons dropping their polygamy practices if they came to Canada? What if the Hindu in Canada wishes to practice Sutee? Is that to be permitted or forbidden? Yet all of these are just as much religious practices as the communism of the Hutterite.

The special legislation referred to above is in the form of private acts incorporating the individual colonies as commercial corporations. The practical effect of these private acts is to establish each colony as a communist state within the confines of Manitoba and it is to be presumed also of Alberta.

The working out of the powers of these acts establishes the truth of the premise that communism and democracy are incompatible. The "governments" of the two do not mix. In fact, it is questionable if democracy can have law that can be effective in the civil government of a subsidiary communist state.

WM. E. LAIRD

Portage la Prairie, Man.

History of Huron Indians

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. MIDDLETON'S article (S.N. June 14) stating he had completed public and high school courses in Ontario without learning the history of the early Christian missions among the Huron Indians was interesting but also somewhat surprising. Fifty-odd years ago in a small log schoolhouse in the Algoma District backwoods, I learned the story of the Jesuit martyrs, Jean de Brebeuf and Gabriel Lallemant, the events leading up to the massacre of March 1649 and the death by torture of the devoted missionaries. The story has remained in my mind ever since and I always thought that the Ontario school system provided for a close study of the early history of the province.

In the settlement where I grew up, more than fifty per cent of the men were Orangemen. I cannot recall more than one or two people of the Roman Catholic faith in the whole neighborhood. No one made any objection to the teaching of the province's history from the religious standpoint and no prejudice arose in the minds of the pupils. In more recent years I have had a couple of boys passing through public and high school, and they also learned something of the history of early settlement, including the story of the Jesuit Missions.

Haileybury, Ont. J. T. LEISHMAN

Newfoundland

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR interesting article on Newfoundland becoming a province (S.N., June 21) emphasizes the subject of cost. There is also the important question of good government and freedom.

When our U.S. neighbors in the period between World Wars I and II decided to give complete independence to the Philippine Islands, many diplomats of different nations thought their decision to sever the connection was unduly influenced by the fact that as long as the Philippines formed part of the U.S., Philippine-grown sugar had to be imported into the U.S. duty free. If Newfoundland could make terms with Canada that certain Canadian laws should not run in the new province of Newfoundland, there might be a union of lasting prosperity. There are many precedents for this in the administration of British laws of which a great many do not apply to Scotland, North Ireland and Wales.

From all parts of Canada are heard cries for a Bill of Rights to save the people from unfair bureaucratic practice. The Canadian law preventing actions against the Government (which would be declared *ultra vires* if taken to the Privy Council of Great Britain) is contrary to the freedom under Magna Carta and should not be accepted nor imposed on Newfoundland.

A. W. LYMBERY

Kootenay Lake, B.C.

A Constructive Philosophy

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHILE reading the fine article by Margaret McWilliams, "A Constructive Philosophy," (S.N., June 28) I noted the mention of Three Challenges. I would sum them up into one, namely the third, "The immense misery in those parts of the world ruined by war". I believe that, were we to concentrate our energies upon that problem, the first two challenges would automatically solve themselves. The Western Hemisphere is wasting its resources and strength in the constant fight against potential evil. Efforts are far too negative. What we need is a positive approach. Overcoming the world's misery with good will, and its fruits, generous acts, will leave little room for even thinking about fear, and the other fellow's faults.

Kingsville, Ont. MAYNE HELLEMS

Magazines for Germany

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR editorial entitled "Re-Educating Germany" (S.N., July 5) is most interesting.

On Thursday, July 3, Miss Lois Howes, B.A., formerly of Norwich, Ontario, who has just returned home after 18 months as translator with the Control Commission for Germany (British Element) at Bonn, spoke to the Norwich Women's Institute.

She gave a picture of life in Germany as she had seen it and suggested the sending of magazines and periodicals as one of the most useful things the women of Canada could do to help rehabilitation in Germany. The young Germans, while uniformly egoistic and selfish, are inordinately curious about the outside world and have practically no periodicals to read.

Miss Howes supplied the Institute members with the following address in case they wished to send any of their current magazines: Information Centre, H.Q., I.S.C., C.C.G., Bunde, Germany, B.A.O.R.

Norwich, Ont. KATHERINE S. MOTT

Independent Radio Board

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

RE THE recent Editor's Chair article on radio (S.N., June 14), we also note that large sums are being spent by the Canadian Association of Broadcasters in an attempt to convince the public that the present system of broadcasting control in Canada is wrong, that the interests of all concerned—particularly the privately owned stations—would be much improved if "an independent board" were set up to control broadcasting. Where could we get a more independent board than the present Board of Governors of the C.B.C.?

Much is being made of the many "public service" programs carried by privately owned stations, and the expense involved. It is quite true that many private radio stations do provide valuable services to their communities, but any costs involved naturally come from the advertising revenue received by these stations, and the cost of advertising is in turn passed back to the public in the price they pay for goods. In other words, the consuming public pay for any public service "given" by privately operated radio stations. They also pay for similar service given on the C.B.C. network through licence fees and taxes.

Listeners are not organized to present their views; I believe that control of radio broadcasting is essential—just as essential as traffic control on our streets and highways—and that the present system of C.B.C. control is reasonably satisfactory. So why change it?

The advertisements of privately owned stations from their lush reserves of advertising revenue can well be discounted, and more attention given to seeking the opinions of lowly listeners.

Moncton, N.B. ROY GRANT

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

NOW that Professor Einstein has warned the world that Russia will have a stock pile of atom bombs in 1955, we hope every effort will be made to have the year postponed.

•

Thomas Reid, the bagpipe-playing M.P., complains because bagpipe players do not get as much money for broadcasts "as other high class musicians." The subtle but calculated use of the word "other" shows how ruthless these bagpipe fellows are.

•

From a New York editorial:

"China could enjoy prosperity if only the two parties would get together."

Both sides have already expressed their willingness to try the experiment, one at a time.

•

Pieces of Eight

In a preliminary account of a forthcoming battle for sculling supremacy in the "Eights," the Montreal *Star* added:

"Dawson College has 50 members but only two boats. However, McGill University . . . will loan them a skull."

All that Dawson now requires is a pair of cross-bones, a bottle of rum and a dead man's chest.

•

Nylon stocking manufacturers report having trouble with the weather, and 36-inch stockings sometimes come out at 40 inches when conditions are muggy. We draw this item to the attention of our local weather station who might do a better job by consulting the lady members of the staff before giving the forecast.

"Russia could not possibly be more uncooperative," writes the Paris correspondent of a London paper. Nor is it thought likely that Russia will cooperate with the correspondent on this point.

•

"It is sad to reflect," writes a book reviewer, "that fiction of dubious taste is often written by immature young ladies." The least parents of any such author can do is to forbid her reading the volume when published.

•

The other day we were reminded of the high regard for the dignity of the House of Commons held by the Canadian press when an M.P. complained because newspapers did not give more space to parliamentary debates.

•

Monkey Business

A feature attraction of a travelling circus is an act by apes who drive automobiles. There is little hope that the demand for such animals will do much to relieve the congestion on the highways.

•

The Toronto man who claimed he never has difficulty in securing a seat in a streetcar now turns out to be one of the drivers.

•

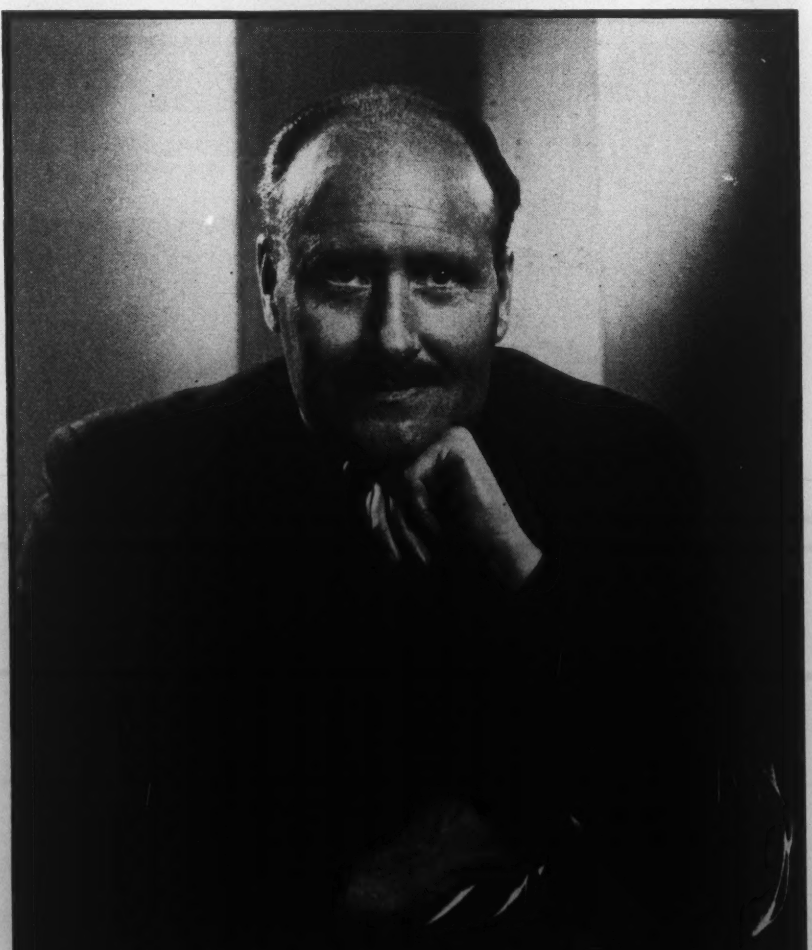
Now and again, busy city editors will have their bit of fun. The other day, a Toronto paper ran an item reporting unlimited supplies of natural gas in Canada, followed by an article bearing the caption "Political Pots Bubble."

•

"Vegetable marrow will be a record size this year," writes a gardening columnist. Maybe some of them could be adapted for use in relieving the housing shortage.

•

A popular science magazine, describing a human diaphragm, says it completes 500,000 movements in a lifetime, but did not state if the specimen referred to was single or married.



—*Photo by Karsh*

Nicholas Ignatieff, who comes of a long line of Russian noblemen and statesmen, and who escaped to Canada as a boy, along with most of his family, at the time of the Russian revolution, is the new Warden of Hart House, succeeding J. Burgon Bickersteth who has held the post since the opening of the House. Mr. Ignatieff will be remembered by many old readers of Saturday Night for the important articles which he contributed between 1930 and 1940 on the undeveloped areas of Canada and the social and economic policies needed for their development. During the war he had a highly responsible post in the British Intel[illegible]ce Service.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

by the system of private enterprise, but they will also cease to be democracies, for the totalitarian states regard Socialism and democracy as completely incompatible.

We therefore implore those Canadian Socialists who still believe in democracy, to ask themselves whether at this particular moment the survival of democracy is not a far more important thing to be concerned about than the immediate replacement of private enterprise by collectivist enterprise. For we believe that any democratic nation which worries itself much in the next few years about replacing private enterprise with collectivist enterprise will be weakening the whole front of the democratic nations.

Such a change cannot be effected without a temporary, and rather lasting, diminution of efficiency. So long as the nation continues democratic it cannot employ the ruthless compulsions to efficiency which are available to a totalitarian nation like Russia, and to abandon the incentives to efficiency provided by private enterprise, without setting up the compulsions of the totalitarian state, is to invoke at least a temporary period of extreme economic weakness. Much of that weakness is already apparent in the over-regulated private-enterprise economies of Canada and the United States and the partially collectivised economy of Great Britain.

Let us above all things concern ourselves for the next few years about making the existing economic system function as efficiently as it possibly can, not about exchanging it for a radically different one of whose functioning nobody has any experience.

TERRITORIAL GAINS

THERE'S no triangulation of the heart
  Can ever measure the acreage of our gain,
Define it how we will, it slips the map—
We cannot catch it with co-ordinates.

Here at the boundary where we must part
It is as big as hope and fills the plain,
But by tomorrow like a dry wind gap
It will have dwindled, captured by new hates.

And yet what's new in that? We cannot chart
Any illusions Homer did not pen
Whose little world, like a huge thunder clap,
Rolls across time and still reverberates.

And so we'll walk the atlas through and find
The land as large, as small, as a man's mind.

JAMES WREFORD

Other Dominions

WHEN we have troubles of our own it is comforting to hear about other people whose troubles are worse. Anyone who is worried about how we can keep up and build up our Canadian democratic government can comfort himself by recalling the difficulties that our fathers overcame or, perhaps better still, by studying the even greater difficulties that have been overcome in a country like South Africa. He can now do both by reading Professor Alexander Brady's cool, clear book, "Democracy in the Dominions" (University of Toronto Press and Saunders, $4.25.)

Most of us know little enough about Australia and New Zealand, and practically nothing about South Africa. Yet South Africans face a number of problems that are familiar to us but quite unknown in the other Dominions: two languages, two cultures, two races. In addition, "British conquest" in South Africa was much more recent than ours, and they have a black population which outnumbers the whites of both races combined by two to one. In spite of all these difficulties the South Africans have built a workable democratic system of government.

We shall probably get to know people in the other Dominions better as time goes on. Aeroplanes will let us visit to and fro in a matter of days, instead of weeks on board ship, and business that was done through London before the war may from now on be done directly. With Great Britain weakened by the war, many of our links with London are less secure; direct ties with the other Dominions will help to keep the Commonwealth together. For the most part people in the other Dominions want the same things as we do, both for ourselves and for the rest of the world, and we shall work together all the better if we understand each other's difficulties and appreciate each other's achievements.

HOW ABOUT FEDERATION OF YOU TWO?

Copyright in All Countries

Voluntary Societies

ONE of the best ways of combatting the drift of the times towards totalitarianism is to encourage the formation and activity of voluntary associations which can influence governments by influencing public opinion. There are many excellent objects in our modern life which cannot be obtained without some measure of government action but which it would be most undesirable to leave entirely to government action.

Perhaps our most outstanding example of this sort of thing is the Health League of Canada, a body of ordinary citizens, unfettered by any ties with the professional organizations or with governments. This body is able to exert an influence upon public opinion which no government whether federal or provincial could possibly equal, and through that influence on public opinion it has in recent years effected great improvements both in government policies and in the attitude of the Canadian public towards them.

It is interesting to find that the Health League—which is an entirely Canadian product and was not inspired by any model elsewhere—is beginning to attract the attention of health experts in many other democratic countries. There have been numerous applications for information and guidance for the setting up of similar bodies elsewhere. Twenty years ago one would hardly have predicted that Canada would soon be giving the world a lead in so important a matter; but the League has had the advantage of an immense amount of devotion and energy on the part of its workers, and a generous measure of support from a large sympathetic public. Canadians may not be as health-conscious as we could wish, but they are a great deal more so than most of even the very progressive nations of the world.

Children and Votes

ON THE same day on which Parliament refused to reduce the voting age in national elections, the Rev. Edward Dowling informed the Montreal Catholic Summer School that the 21-year age limit "is now the last obstacle in the way of a complete franchise." He advocated local option on the voting age, which he said would then gradually drop towards the elementary school level, and this "would do more to 'educate' the elementary and secondary schools for democracy than it is possible for them to do by their own power."

It is quite true that we learn by doing, but surely this idea that the children of Canada shall learn how to govern Canada by governing it is going a little too far. The Roman Catholic Church is fairly strong on the subject of parental discipline, and Father Dowling would certainly not advocate that children of ten and twelve and even seventeen years should be treated in the home as if they were completely responsible and independent persons. The idea that a child who in his private acts is supposed to do what his parents tell him should in his public capacity be treated in just the same way as his great-grandfather seems to us a trifle ridiculous, and we are inclined to hope that the Montreal *Gazette*, from which we obtained the report of his speech, has failed to give a complete representation of the cleric's thinking. It is true that among Catholics the juvenile vote would be much larger than among other religious bodies, but Father Dowling is too responsible a thinker to be influenced by that very unphilosophical consideration.

Parliament, in addition to refusing to lower the voting age, refused also to enfranchise Canadian citizens (some of them born such) in British Columbia who are disfranchised by that province because of their objectionable (to that province) racial origin. This is not a condition which can remain indefinitely as it now stands. Either British Columbia will have to bow to the opinion of the Dominion as to who should vote in Dominion elections, or other provinces will begin to exercise the same freedom and to exclude other racial elements from the franchise as being objectionable.

On Moral Indignation

WE ARE just as indignant as anybody about the refusal of the Soviet Government to allow the Russian wives of Canadian citizens to accompany their husbands away from Russia. But we are very, very careful not to rest our indignation on the ground that those whom God hath joined together man should not separate. That would expose us to some ironic Soviet laughter, because Canada has been separating thousands of Chinese whom God hath joined together, and doing it for some fifty years and on a purely racial ground which is explicitly discountenanced by the Charter of the United Nations.

And it is no use telling the Russians that the Chinese don't have to stay in Canada, but can rejoin their wives in China; for the Russians can reply that the Canadians don't have to leave Russia and can stay with their wives in that country.

An "Amazing Event"

THERE are plenty of indications that public opinion in British Columbia is by no means unanimous in its support of what we may not unfairly term the Ian Mackenzie policy about the Japanese. The Vancouver *News-Herald* recently described as "an amazing event" the dash into British Columbia of a native British Columbian, of Japanese parentage, to be ordained as a minister of a Christian church which has many British Columbia adherents. This young Canadian, who is a graduate of the University of British Columbia, came in on a 48-hour police permit, and had to return across the Rockies immediately or he would have been arrested by the R.C.M.P. The *News-Herald* finds it difficult to appreciate how this treatment "differs from the treatment accorded certain races and religions in the European 'police states' which Canadians are so wont to piously deplore." So do we.

"The Warden"

FOR the past 26 years Mr. J. Burgon Bickersteth has been Warden of Hart House, that magnificent building which the Massey Foundation gave to the University of Toronto, and surely nobody could have done more than he has to fulfil the prayer of its founders: that the members of Hart House, undergraduate, graduate, and faculty, "may discover within its walls the true education that is to be found in good fellowship, in friendly disputation and debate, in the conversation of wise and earnest men, in music, pictures and the play, in the casual book, in sports and games and the mastery of the body."

While he has been Warden he has known personally almost every man who has taken a leading part in the undergraduate life of the University; most of them have spent evenings in his rooms, talking with him and with the leaders from all walks of Canadian life whom he brought there, over a cup of cocoa. He has guided and advised them and shaped their later lives. He always treated them as adults, and has had little patience with those who would treat them as children. As he returns to England this month he takes with him the thanks of thousands of young Canadians who, through him, have learned something of the very best of English culture. "The Warden" has made for himself a unique place in the history of Canadian education.

The Plays of Congreve

FEW things are more curious than the mutations of public taste concerning what may and what may not be uttered upon the stage. For the greater part of the two centuries and a half that have elapsed since they were written, the comedies of William Congreve, immensely popular with the audiences of his day, have been regarded by the whole English-speaking world as much too frank for public performance. The 1879 edition of Chambers' "Cyclopaedia of English Literature," while not excluding some characterization scenes, declines even to print any of their love passages: "From the sparkling, highly-wrought love-scenes of Congreve it would be perilous to quote." Thackeray in a famous lecture on the English Humorists, in a passage of extraordinary brilliance, compares his feelings on reading Congreve to those of a traveller in a museum in Pompeii looking on "the relics of an orgy—a dried wine-jar or two, a charred supper-table, the breast of a dancing-girl pressed against the ashes."

These were the prevalent opinions of the nineteenth century, but they began to be altered with the appearance of Swinburne's *Britannica* article on Congreve, with its declaration that without the three great Congreve comedies "we" (England) "should have no samples to show of comedy in its purest and highest form," —the form of which Molière is the supreme exemplar. The second of these comedies, "Love for Love," is about to be presented in several Canadian theatres by one of the great living masters of both performance and production in this kind of dramatic artifice. The language, which is that of an era far removed from our own, will perhaps still give some pain to the squeamish; but there is no week in the year in which dramas infinitely more weakening to the moral discrimination are not presented in some of our carefully censored cinemas.

THE ROMANTIC SPIRIT

THE glad and golden yesterdays
  Remembered with delight
Had each a darkly shadowed phase
Unnoticed in your backward gaze,
  Lost in the rosy light.

You dream about your wedding day
  When Rosalie you gained.
The world was pretty as a play.
But when at last you drove away
  How savagely it rained!

This morning you are stern and wild.
  The off hind tire is down,
And Rosalie is far from mild,
Discerning measles on the child,
  And she so far from town!

But forty years from now you will recall
This holiday, and say you loved it all.

J. E. M.

Can the Marshall Plan Get a Proper Start?

By THE RT. HON. SIR ARTHUR SALTER

Although Russia has declined to participate in the U.S. offer of economic aid to Europe, France and Britain have gone ahead with plans to implement the program by inviting 22 nations to attend a first conference in Paris on July 12. Most of them have accepted their invitations. This writer views the Marshall Plan as the most promising contribution to the dollar problem confronting the world and the best scheme yet proposed for Europe's recovery, even without participation by Russia and the states under her influence.

A British M.P. (Ind.) for Oxford University, Sir Arthur is a member of the Economic Advisory Council. In international economic settlements after World War I he was Director of the Economic and Finance Section of the League of Nations. In U.N.R.R.A.'s early days he was Senior Deputy Director General.

London.

THE policy outlined by Secretary of State George Marshall at Harvard, and since both amplified by him at Washington and confirmed by President Truman at Ottawa, is of the utmost importance both as a promise and a challenge. Mr. Marshall offers "so far as may be practical" new American loans "to assist the working economy of Europe, and thus permit the emergence of political and social conditions wherein free institutions can work." He adds, however, that "the initiative must come from Europe."

The Three-Power meeting on the plan failed to reach agreement last week after Russia rejected the French proposals for an economic steering committee and warned the two western powers "against the consequences" of going ahead without Soviet cooperation. But France and Britain defied what Foreign Minister Bevin called Soviet "threats". Said he: "We shall work as closely as we can with the U.N. and inform it and its various bodies and all the governments of what we are doing." French Foreign Minister Bidault blamed Russia for any possible division of Europe into two groups of states. Then Great Britain and France invited 22 European nations to convene in Paris July 12 and discuss the program of economic aid to Europe.

This is the most promising contribution yet to the dollar question which now confronts the world. It gives a new meaning and stimulus to aspirations for a United Europe. It also has an obvious bearing on both the economic and the political fate of the free democracies. The issues involved are urgent, difficult and delicate, and the action of governments will be both helped and hastened if they are widely understood.

Replacement of "Gifts"

Half the world, like ourselves, now depends on the other half for essential supplies which it cannot match by equivalent exports, and is only now importing with the aid of gifts and credits which obviously cannot long continue on their present scale, and in their present form. If they are not soon and suitably replaced, the results to the importing, and indeed also to the exporting, countries must be disastrous. While the whole world is thus concerned, the nature of the problem can be clearly seen by looking at the position, first of the U.S., as representing the "surplus"-half world, and then at our own as typical of the "deficit" half.

The U.S. this year, as Harriman has recently stated, is exporting about $16,000 millions and importing $9,000 millions. The difference of $7,000 millions is bridged by gifts, like the terminating United States contributions to U.N.R.R.A., and by special credits to ourselves and Europe. Both are well on their way to exhaustion. What is to happen — first, from the point of view of the U.S. herself — when they run out in a year or so? The gap obviously cannot be bridged, except after a long period of reconstruction and recovery, by increased exports from this hemisphere. Even if the U.S. could take them, they could not be supplied.

But the arithmetic of the balance of payments, for every country and at every moment, is precise and inescapable. Any remaining gap, not bridged by American foreign loans or investment, must cause an exactly equivalent reduction of U.S. exports.

Such an export slump, amounting as it would to several billion dollars, might well convert an American recession due to internal causes (price disequilibria, etc.), which could otherwise be quickly cured, into a prolonged and serious depression. The loss from unemployment, and the slowing down of the whole productive machine, would in that case greatly exceed the actual value of the lost exports. The U.S. may well have learned this from her converse experience in the war. She then exported, without payment in return, all the supplies for her own vast war effort and many for our own and the Russian as well, and, in spite of the withdrawal of millions of men from productive work into the forces, still had enough not only to maintain but to increase her average standard of civilian life at home. So great is the benefit of full production. So great would be the loss from a new depression.

Political Task Handicapped

At the same time U.S. would, of course, find the political task on which she embarked hopelessly handicapped by impoverishment and chaos in the free democracies. She has, therefore, strong inducements to go on exporting capital. But she obviously cannot go on indefinitely making large gifts or financing exports by loans or credits of the kind that cannot be repaid. From her point of view, as well as that of the recipients, new loans must be such as to help the deficit countries to increase their production till they can in time pay their way.

This means that they must be so planned as to give the greatest productive result and to safeguard the lender against loss through waste or political abuse. It is on these principles that the American proposal is based.

Our own position, as representative of the deficit countries, is the counterpart of this. It has been well and fully analyzed and a few facts will now suffice. We are this year drawing upon American credits (not including what we draw from Canada) to the extent of $2,000 millions, and at this rate shall exhaust them within a year. We are spending most of this on food, less on raw materials, very little on capital equipment. Our export drive had made progress, and last year we roughly balanced our accounts with the "soft currency" half of the world, which like us has a dollar deficit. But in the "hard currency" area we had last year a deficit of £400 millions; and this year Mr. Dalton tells us it will be "substantially greater" (it will probably indeed be not less than £600 millions). We have been selling only fourteen per cent of our exports to the "hard currency" area from which we have at present to draw the greater part of our supplies.

No Piecemeal Scramble

Our problem is clearly insoluble unless we can import more from "deficit" areas, and convert into dollars what we are paid by those who buy our exports. Every productive investment made by the U.S. in Europe, therefore, both relieves the immediate crisis and helps to solve our long-term problem. That is one reason why we should prefer America's proposal for planned reconstruction loans to a piecemeal scramble for new credits.

We have just been sharply re-

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minded by the increase in the tobacco tax of what would be involved if we had to bridge the gap in our accounts simply by sacrificing imports. Mr. Dalton expects a dollar saving from this increase of tax of only £7,500,000. This is less than *one fiftieth* of last year's dollar deficit. In fact, we should be faced not only by an intolerable food shortage, but also by a stoppage of many industries for want of raw materials.

First Aims

But, it will be said, is not the task which Mr. Marshall set us and Europe an impossible one? Can all Europe, within the short time allowed, frame an agreed program of productive investment, with adequate safeguards and precise allocations, for every country and every purpose, of all that is required from the U.S.? And can a plan for a new European economy, with a wider and richer reciprocal trade between country and country, be at the same time worked out? Obviously not. We must, I suggest, aim in the first instance at something much less comprehensive and less detailed. Some countries may decline to come into the conference; we must go on without them. Some requirements may have to be omitted from any specific list because they are disputable or not sufficiently productive; or because the necessary safeguards against misuse, or agreement on the precise amounts for each country, are impracticable.

The Paris conference should, I suggest, aim only at agreeing upon

(a) A global estimate of the total dollar deficit needing to be met by new U.S. capital;

(b) Certain obviously productive requirements (mining machinery, capital equipment to assist transfer and food production, etc.), and the minimum amounts of these urgently required in specified areas; and

(c) The safeguards which the governmental authorities should and can provide in each case against waste, diversion or political abuse.

For this task some advice might be obtained from the European Coal and Transport Organizations, but there should be no such delegation or responsibility either to these bodies or to an organ of the United Nations as to cause a deadlock if they cannot agree. It must, I suggest, be for the conference itself to agree upon a few principal requirements (within and covering only a part of the global deficit estimated), namely, those which are most certainly productive and can be best safeguarded. These would form a hard core of productive investment and if accepted by the U.S. would be the foundation of Europe's recovery.

Piecemeal arrangements would then still be necessary (within the global estimate) for particular countries and for certain essential nonproductive purposes (urgent consumption needs). But these would be assisted by the knowledge that there is a sure basis of genuinely productive investment. Actual changes in the European economy, such as the customs union now being attempted by Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg, would for the most part have to come later. They are doubtless a part of Mr. Marshall's conception.

Action Within a Year

But the first plan, on which action is required within a year, cannot wait till they can be included in an all-comprehensive scheme. The simplified agenda here indicated should, I suggest, be both practical and sufficient for the first stage.

The conference meeting in Paris on July 12 is designed to draw up an outline of European economic needs and assets for presentation to the U.S. by Sept. 1. The proposed steering committee, it is believed at this writing, will be composed of Britain, France, one representative of Benelux (Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg), one Scandinavian country and one representative of eastern European states, if these states accept the invitation to join.

No invitations have been sent to Russia or Spain (Spain had already been barred provisionally at the insistence of France), and actual attendance of those invited will doubtless be determined by a self-selective process. But in efforts to secure economic, as political, unity the door is still open to Russia and the countries under her influence.

If they decline to enter, our relationship with them will not on balance be less satisfactory because economic unity and recovery in the West replace impoverishment and chaos. "Dollar diplomacy," if we care to so term it, is good if the purpose is good.

Finally, the non-governmental movements for a United Europe should find a new stimulus in the American proposal. The best known of these is the one associated with Mr. Churchill, whose object is primarily cultural. But even more relevant is M. Van Zeeland's new organization, whose purposes are economic. It may greatly assist governmental action by preparing, developing and expressing public and expert opinion. Some fears had been expressed that the attitude of the U.S. might be suspicious or hostile. Here is America's answer. And U.S. Under Secretary of State William L. Clayton reiterated in Geneva last week that the United States stood firmly behind Secretary of State Marshall's offer of aid for a unified program despite Russian denunciation.

Even, then, if the first scheme produced in response to Mr. Marshall's initiative should cover only some of the countries of Western Europe, and in detail only some of their requirements, it may well mean the difference between a plunge into worse disaster and a real start, for Europe and ourselves, on the upward path.

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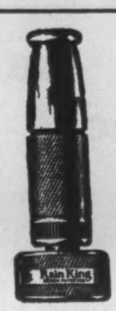

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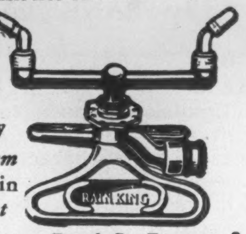

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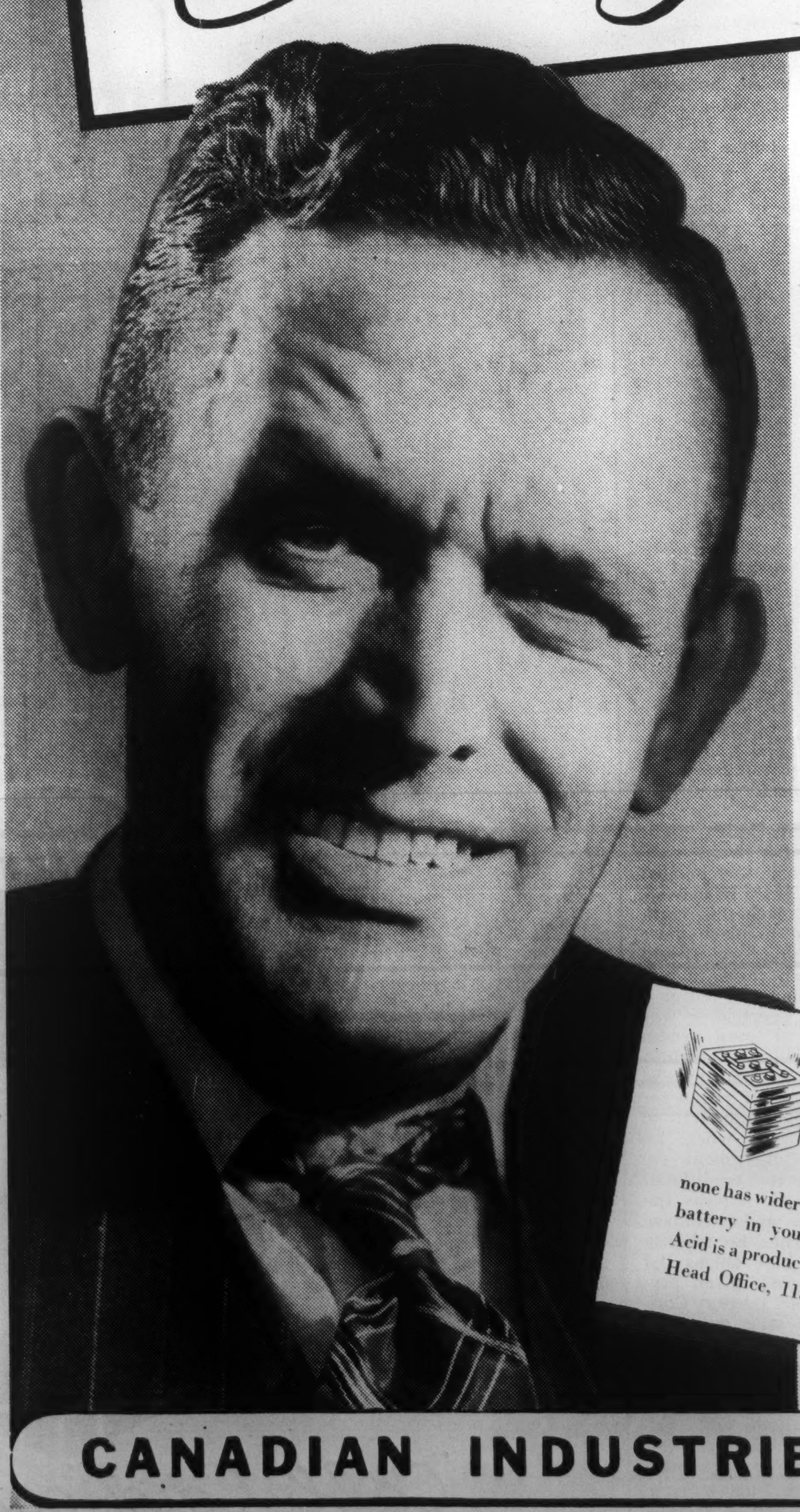

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OTTAWA LETTER

Bennett Saga Is Tale of an Era That Could Never Be Repeated

By FRANK FLAHERTY

Ottawa.

WHATEVER niche in history is ultimately assigned to Viscount Bennett there can be no doubt that he was a great character, perhaps the greatest character who has yet held the spotlight on the Canadian scene. Great characters, good, bad or indifferent, go to make traditions and traditions go to strengthen the life of nations.

It is perhaps unfortunate for Canada as a nation that R. B. Bennett, ex-Prime Minister, citizen of Canada, objective of the well-founded admiration of many Canadians and the ill-founded hatred of many more, chose to become Viscount Bennett, citizen of England and member of the House of Lords. It took him out of the public eye in Canada, perhaps what he wanted, caused many to forget about him and others who did remember to put thoughts of him out of their minds. Thereby he lessened the intimacy which prevails between the common man who rarely gets his name in the paper and the national figure, providing the figure is of the same country. The move put a check to the development of a Bennett saga. The thousands who knew him talked less about him to the thousands who did not. Our national legacy of tradition will be the poorer in consequence.

As a national leader it was Bennett's misfortune to get the blame for all the things that went wrong with Canada at a time when many things were going wrong and to see others complete and gain a measure of credit for some of the good things he started. When his death was announced and leaders of the House of Commons spoke in tribute to his life's work, there were only a few of the older parliamentarians who were fully aware of how many of the institutions and instruments with which government now functions had their effective origin in the five years of hard times during which Bennett sat in the Prime Minister's seat and did more than a Prime Minister's share of the work and thinking.

Among the institutions stemming from that period which are now thoroughly established, although changed somewhat in form, are the Bank of Canada, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and Canadian Wheat Board. The Unemployment Insurance Act and our still uncompleted network of social security measures were undoubtedly hastened by the fact that he broke with the tradition of his party and launched a hastily conceived social reform program towards the end of his term of office. The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act and the general recognition now accorded by all Canada to the key role prairie agriculture plays in Canadian economy are the result of his personal knowledge of the west and his vigorous pleading of the case of the prairie farmer at the time of the wheat belt's greatest disaster. Of less enduring merit, according to present trends of economic thought, are the Empire Trade Agreements of 1932, but yet a monument to his forceful leadership in Commonwealth councils.

Whether viewed in his public career or in his private life Bennett was a complex character. His actions and utterances displayed a strange mixture of vanity and humility, sentimentalism and realism, sensitivity and insensitivity, rudeness and kindness, astuteness and simplicity. If he was consistent in anything it was in his zest for action and accomplishment.

He liked to live in the grand manner which his wealth permitted, took infinite pains to know what was the best in clothes, in food and drink—although he never drank himself—in works of art and in household appointments and knowing what was best he got it.

His enjoyment of public life was spoiled by his extreme sensitiveness but his frequent disregard of the personal sensibilities of others encouraged his opponents to probe into the raw wounds of the thin Bennett skin.

Kind and Rude

His kindness to his staff was great. Those who worked for him were devoted to him. His rudeness to his associates more nearly on a plane of equality, such as his cabinet ministers, lost him many political friends and contributed as much as anything to his defeat at the polls in 1935. In most of his political and executive acts he displayed the astuteness which comes from successful business experience, careful study and consultation with the best available authorities, but the reliance he placed on tariff protection to stem the onset of the depression on Canada and the boldness with which he committed himself to end unemployment in the election of 1930, a commitment which was to be thrown back at him time and again, bespeak a simplicity of mind inconsistent with his performance on other occasions.

The Bennett imperialism was largely sentiment but a lively sentiment, stemming from the loyalist traditions of his New Brunswick family. No doubt it was this sentiment which led him to place more value than most Canadians would on the peerage which came to him not as a matter of purchase but as a matter of merit and because he was precisely the kind of man whom British governments like to get into the House of Lords. His sentimental imperialism, however, did not deter him from a realistic approach to Commonwealth relations when he found the British Government reluctant to forsake its traditional free trade policy and impose the tariffs necessary to make Empire preferences work. Then he frankly held out the threat that unless the overseas Dominions were given preferences in the British market Canada, for one, would seek an economic arrangement elsewhere which would probably involve a lessening of, if not an end to, the ties of Empire.

It is not likely Canada will ever see another Bennett because the times that created him will never come again. He grew up with a fast-growing country and a grown-up country does not produce the same kind of man. Taxation, for one thing, will not allow a man to accumulate as much wealth in a whole lifetime, let alone in a part of a lifetime with a good many years left over for public service. His wealth began in savings from a small income, grew with a growing income and with investments in a developing area. He went to Calgary in 1897 after a few years as a practising lawyer in his native New Brunswick. One day as he relaxed on a train he told the writer how things started:

The First Years

"When I got to Calgary all I had was a $500 bill, a few odd dollars and a few boxes of books. The first few years were pretty tough. I made less than $1,000 a year but I always spent less than I made. I never paid more than a few dollars a month for my room until later on when I had to move into the hotel. I never had a car. There were other fellows who went there about the same time. They spent much more money. They bought cars and built fine houses. None of them got anything ahead of them but I made a couple of million dollars."

Canada may well have as hard times again as the nation experienced in the depression of the thirties but it is not likely they will ever cause a Prime Minister as much work or worry. They will be anticipated. There is machinery in existence to meet them and cushion their impact. Political parties, at the moment at least, seem a little more responsible. Opposition parties are not as prone to promise certain cures for economic ills as was the Conservative Party under Bennett. Opposition parties, perhaps because of a more alert and critical electorate, are not inclined so much to blame all ills on the government of the day as were the Liberals and the Socialists during Bennett's term of office. The housing problem of today is an example. Criticism of governmental failure is tempered by by the inability of the opposition to suggest a workable solution. In Bennett's time work camps for single unemployed men were termed "Bennett slave camps" when no alternative was offered.

Some cynics may question whether a central bank, unemployment insurance, family allowances, a shelf of public works, a fixed plan of grants in aid of employment-creating projects, and floor prices will work if there is another slump. But at least they will have to take a share of the blame if unemployment and glutted markets again reach the proportions of 1933. The dominating characteristics which enabled Bennett to do what he did in the depression and the fact that he lacked specialized agencies to do part of the job directed all the blame for conditions on to himself. Sensitive person that he was, the injustice of that left a certain bitterness in his mind to the end of his days.

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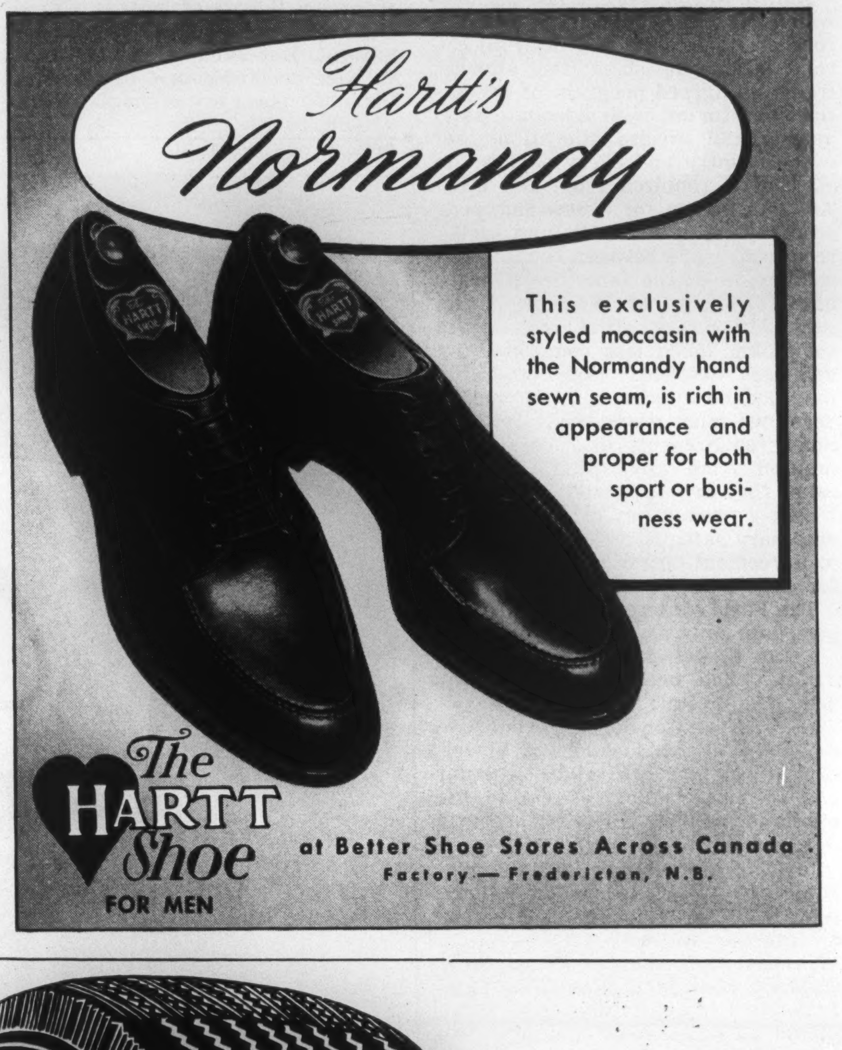

Quebec Building Costs of 300 Years Ago

By J. E. MIDDLETON

When the Ursulines of Quebec built their fine stone house in 1641 and 1642, men brought from France on contract earned 30 cents a day, with their board and lodging. Ten years later the convent was burned and the Mother Superior commented with alarm that for the rebuilding the wages would be from 45 to 55 cents. So building costs have been troublesome to contractors for 300 years. Yet some people say that Canada is a young country.

IMPORTATION of expert labor began early in the life of Canada. In the spring of 1641 the Ursulines started to build in upper Quebec a proper convent. For two years they had had a narrow and chilly existence in a wooden building on the river strand not far from the present site of "Notre Dame des Victoires." They brought from France 10 men on a three-year contract paying them 30 sols a day (about 30 cents) and their board. The board went on during Sundays, holidays and bad weather although the work stopped, a fact specially mentioned in the letters of the Superior, Mère Marie de l'Incarnation, though not impatiently, however she felt about it!

Finished and Occupied

In November, 1642, the building was finished and occupied. "It is of stone," wrote the Superior, "92 feet long and 28 feet wide, the largest and most beautiful structure in Canada. At one end is the church, its length the width of the building, its breadth, 17 feet. You may think this small, but the cold weather does not allow anything vast. There are times when the priests are in danger of having their fingers or their ears frozen. When I say we have a stone building, I don't say it is of cut stone. Only the corners are so fashioned; the stone is so hard that dressing it is too expensive."

The three-storey building was heated—if you can call it that—by four fireplaces which had no common capacity, for the annual fuel consumption was 175 cords of wood. "Don't think," pursues the Superior, "that in winter we can stay away from the fire for any length of time; an hour would be too long. Even then our hands must be covered and extra clothing worn. Save for the religious ordinances, the only place for reading, studying, or writing is before the fire, which is exceedingly inconvenient, particularly for me, since I was never warm even in France."

Continuous Flow

She added that the Indians settled in Quebec or Sillery in stone houses put up with them as long as they could and then went camping in the woods in order to get warm. The flow of Indians to and from the convent was continuous, since the nuns were accustomed to "entertain." The fare provided was usually "sagamite," a sort of cornmeal mush with peas embedded in it, and it was greatly relished. Conversation with cloistered nuns, then as now, was through a small grille and the Indians seemed to take great pleasure in "talking through the holes." When only the face of a guest was visible the sister was sometimes at a loss to determine whether she was talking to a man or a woman; facial characteristics in many instances were so nearly alike.

Little Indian girls were received into this noble boarding school. The first duty of the nuns was to wash them, no easy task, but one for which the sisters vied, since it was distasteful enough to give heavenly merit to any saint. Then the children were taught to read in French, to pray in their own tongue, to understand the Christian gospel and the ordinances of the Church. So, one by one, they were prepared for baptism and the religious fervor of the teachers was increased.

And all this in the midst of alarms, for the Iroquois were constantly on the warpath and Montreal, from its very foundation in 1642, faced all the rigors of a military outpost. Life in Three Rivers also was a venturesome business. There was comparative safety in Quebec, but apprehension for the safety of friends remained constant. Father Jogues had been captured and tortured almost to death. Then in 1648 and '49, the Huron missions were stamped out, Fathers Daniel, De Brébeuf and Lallemant, being slain.

On the evening of December 30, 1650, one of the sisters was making bread. It was a cold night and she put a little charcoal fire under the kneading box to make sure that the dough would rise. She forgot to take it out before going to bed. The box caught fire and about midnight the nuns and pupils were rudely awakened. The whole building was ablaze. Fortunately all got out, though with nothing but their nightclothes. One pupil jumped from an upstairs window to an icy path beneath and was stunned, but only temporarily. The Superior wrote: "In truth we were all reduced to the poverty of Job, but there was this difference between him and us. Our friends, French and Indian alike, were touched with extreme compassion, a favor of which the holy man was deprived."

The Sisters found refuge with the Hospitalière nuns of Hôtel Dieu. There was talk of abandoning the work and returning to France but the civil and religious leaders of Quebec wouldn't hear of it. By the end of 1651, money to an amount of 15,000 livres (say, $4,000) had been advanced to the community and as much more was expected. So the convent was rebuilt although the Superior declared that it was astonishing how high wages had become. By spring when the ships arrived from France workmen would be available, but at from 45 to 55 cents a day!

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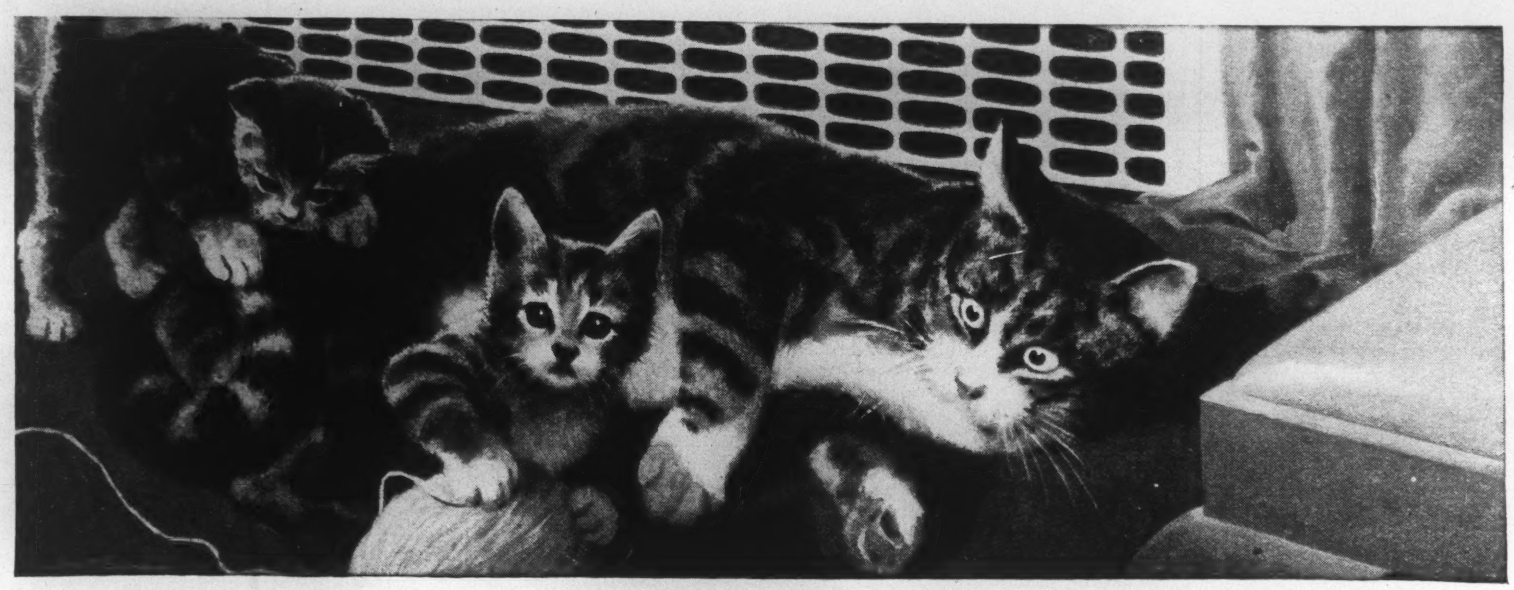

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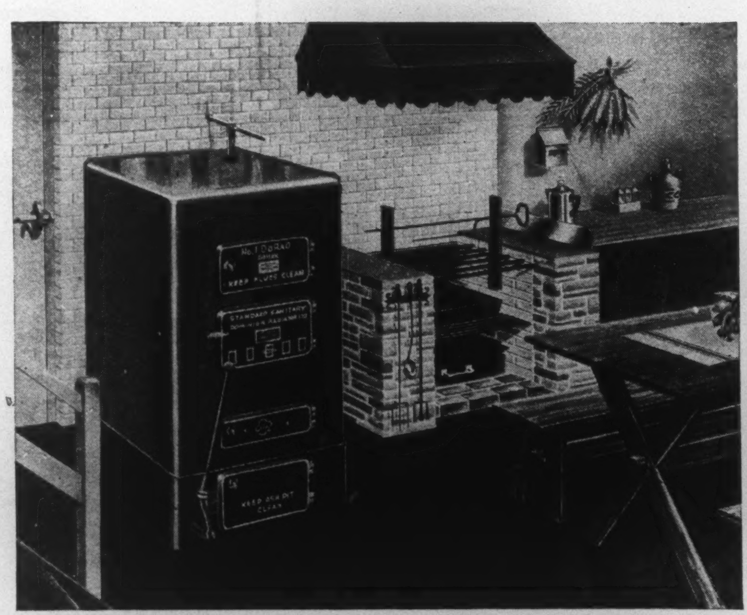

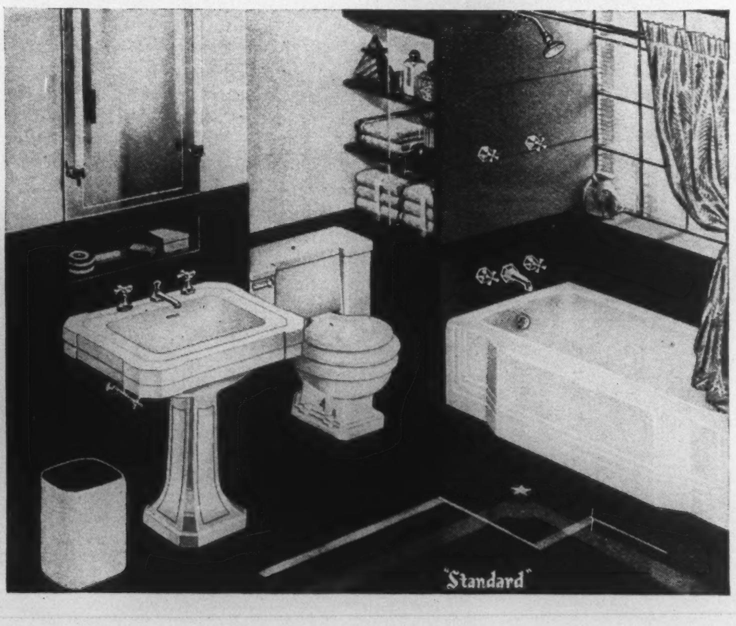

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Chain-Store Blues

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"THE truth is that the Government simply has no use for housewives," Miss A. said.

We stood in front of the meat-counter at the chain-store, waiting our turn. I glanced over the other fifteen or twenty waiting housewives and shook my head. Some were standing in attitudes devoid of grace or hope, nursing wire baskets on one hip. Some were pointing at sausages. Some were attempting, in a fierce travesty of coquetry, to catch the eye of the butcher's boy, who was placidly mincing shoulder-steak. We all looked dull, frustrated and unlovable. "At that you can hardly blame the Government," I said.

"Housewives are an integral part of the nation's economy," Miss A. said. "It was simply inexcusable the way Mr. Abbott brushed off the Housewives Consumers' Association."

"Still you have to look at it from Mr. Abbott's point of view," I said, transferring my basket to the other hip. "The Housewives Consumers' Association made the wrong approach. In the first place they should never have adopted rolling-pins as insignia. They may have *said* it meant rolling back price, but what they really meant was that if prices weren't rolled back they would use the rolling-pin on Mr. Abbott's head. They were Maggie and Mr. Abbott was Jiggs, so he was perfectly entitled to duck. I wouldn't have blamed him for going down the drain-pipe."

"Probably if they'd worn a dab of Mais Oui or Tailspin behind their ears instead of rolling pins in their lapels, they might have got some attention from Mr. Abbott," Miss A. said.

I shook my head. "I doubt it. Even if they had got themselves rigged up like Copacabana girls he'd probably have known they were housewives and ducked just the same."

Miss A. straightened suddenly and moved forward. "Two porkchops please," she said.

"Pardon me, I was here first," said the adjacent housewife.

"Pardon *me*," Miss A. said, "I've been here for fifteen minutes."

The butcher's clerk stared at them without expression. Then since they were both housewives and he hated them both indifferently he slapped two porkchops on the weighing machine, wrapped and pencilled them and pushed them across the counter.

"Besides, the Housewives Consumers' Association didn't behave like good housewives," I said as we moved on. "They didn't stand in line for Mr. Abbott. They mobbed him as though he were a carton of soap-flakes."

"He should have given them some satisfaction anyway," Miss A. said. "He should have told them that if it was at all possible he would roll prices back by August 1, even if he knew it wasn't possible. That's only political good manners."

"He didn't get the chance," I said. "Not with a hundred angry housewives all milling round in his office, housewives tugging at his elbow and grabbing at his hat, fourteen yellow taxicabs driving up to the door with eighty crimson housewives—"

"Well, he needn't have refused to have his picture taken with them!" Miss A. said. "He'd have had his picture taken if it had been Barbara Ann Scott or Miss Niagara Peach or even Miss North Bay."

"Oh well, even cabinet ministers are human," I said.

WE moved into the long line that stretched to the cashier's desk, and set our baskets at our feet. Miss A. rubbed her shoulder.

"At least men should be willing to sympathize with housewives, if only because of what we have to go through," she said.

The cash register broke down at this point and the cashier began listlessly feeding it little strips of paper while the line stalled.

"They can't sympathize with us," I said, "because fundamentally they dislike us. They may love us as sweethearts, wives and mothers but as housewives we just upset and annoy them. After all, men and housewives live in completely different worlds, each with its own boundaries of frustration and indignation. When men want to talk about gold or the trouble in the rear axle, housewives are busy figuring if they can make Coupon 51 last till a week from Thursday. Men drive themselves crazy trying to explain to housewives that subsidies aren't the answer, you have to pay for subsidies just as you have to pay for butter and milk. Then when they think they have the whole thing settled and are right in the middle of an interesting talk about factory maintenance, housewives stop everything dead by saying in that case why not restore the price controls on butter and milk and let the Government pay the subsidies?"

"Well, why not?" Miss A. asked.

"I'm only trying to explain to you why men don't like housewives," I said. "One of the things that baffle them most is that the girl they married turns out almost at once to be a schizoid personality and they can never tell which side, the wife or the housewife, is likely to turn up. You can see how difficult this makes things for a man. The wife's only desire is to make him comfortable and happy and the housewife is furious when he spreads ashes and newspapers on the rug. The wife urges him to relax when he comes home tired at the end of the day and the housewife is outraged when he puts his feet on the chesterfield. The wife cooks him his favorite roast; the housewife points out that it cost sixty cents a pound and with prices going up the way they are it soon won't be possible to serve anything but brisket. So it isn't much wonder after a while if he leaves his housewife and begins dating Miss Hopkins at the office even if the only attractive thing about her is that she hasn't a single housewifely instinct. So naturally when you transfer things to the wider area, you get Finance Minister Abbott leaving the Housewives' Association flat to go off and keep his date with the Newfoundland delegation."

"THE thing for housewives to do," said Miss A., who had stopped listening several minutes before, "is to give up the idea of appealing to Ottawa and simply form a political group of their own and go down and take over the Government. You'd see, they'd have the controls back in five minutes."

"They probably would," I said, "and we'd all be so busy saving money and making ends meet again that nobody would bother about production and presently the national economy would be a broken-down cash-register operated by Chaos."

"I suppose you think the men would do better," Miss A. said.

We had reached the end of the line at last. I heaved my basket up on the checking desk. "By the looks of things, they'll probably do even worse," I said.

"The only other solution," said Miss A., "is to call a universal buyers' strike. We could make our own clothes, bake our own bread, raise our own vegetables, can our own fruit, boil our own soap—"

The checking clerk opened her cash register and finding it empty wandered off for a refill while the line stalled again.

"It is time the retail trade was taught a lesson," Miss A. said. "It is time for the Housewives and Consumers to rise and demand justice and recognition."

"Well why not?" I said hopelessly. "After all, we have nothing to lose but our chain groceries."

HOUSECLEANING

HERE I'm cleaning, from my trunk,
All the litter, all the junk;
Laying it upon the floor,—
Wonder what I saved it for?
Stuff I know I'll never use:
A photograph, I wonder whose?
A diary, and here I sit
Wasting time devouring it,
And, although the writing's mine,
I can't recall a single line.
Here's a pair of ticket stubs,
A faded flower, a deuce of clubs,
A magazine, a Christmas tie,—
Wish I could remember why
I saved them all and put them by;
A label from Chianti wine,
A manuscript, a valentine,—
Back into the trunk, and say—
I haven't thrown a thing away!
Guess I'd sooner cease to live
Than cease to be acquisitive.

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Parties Set Up Campaign Issues; Candidate Speculation Renewed

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

RUSSIAN mulishness at Paris may put a military man into the White House. Speculation has been revived that either Eisenhower or MacArthur might be drafted as a Republican presidential candidate if war clouds are hovering at convention time next year.

Despite his protestations that there is nothing political in his taking over the presidency of Columbia University, and that he has "no personal ambitions of any kind respecting politics" there is no disputing that General "Ike" will be in a logical position for a call to the candidacy. And don't discount General MacArthur's chances. He has yet to make that triumphal return to Washington. When it happens, it will be a spectacle to rival homecomings of other American war heroes. He might consider 1948 a good year for a homecoming.

Possibility that the Democrats might choose another candidate over Harry Truman is now furnishing material for newspaper conjecture. There are signs that the entire Democratic organization is not solidly pro-Truman and the peppy little Missourian might have to face a convention divided on his renomination. Some states will send frankly anti-Truman delegates to the 1948 Democratic convention to make themselves heard. California is an example. James Roosevelt, eldest son of the late President, heads the State Central Committee. Edwin Pauley, California national committeeman, has ideas of his own about the candidacy. And Robert W. Kenney, defeated by Republican Governor Earl Warren last year, has announced that he plans to take over the Democratic organization for Henry Wallace.

In Oregon and Minnesota there are signs that the Regular Democratic organization is in trouble.

Wallace's threat to form a Third Party in the hope of electing a "useful" number of Congressmen to wield a sort of balance of power is causing Democrats some concern.

Communists are accused of having cooked up the Third Party idea for strategic reasons. They reason that another party could split the Democratic forces, and throw Congress into the control of the most conservative of Republicans. This could hog-tie efforts of moderate Republicans or Democrats to deal decisively with domestic or international problems.

Still Remote

The possibility of Eisenhower or MacArthur being in the ballot is frankly a bit remote at this writing.

Governor Dewey of New York is said to "have the nomination in the bag" at present. However, American politics offers only one definite assurance: That the completely unexpected can always be expected.

Dewey is reported to be so far ahead that the talk now is about who might be his running mate. His conversations with Earl Warren and Harold Stassen were obviously connected with campaign planning. Dewey has admitted that Warren would be reluctant to leave California, which leaves Stassen as top choice for the second string post. As yet, Stassen regards himself as a hot possibility for No. 1 place on the Republican ticket.

It is taken for granted that President Truman will seek the renomination, and there is speculation as to who might be on the Democratic ticket with him. He is known to favor Governor Mon C. Wallgren of the State of Washington, an old-time Congressional and fishing buddy.

New deal hopefuls who are now much in the eclipse keep bringing up the name of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, another westerner. Douglas is brainy and colorful but is considered politically "unpredictable." It is conceded that he could be a decided asset to Truman by bringing in the very essential New Deal votes.

While on the subject of vice-presidential possibilities, New York's ex Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia has been mentioned as a running mate for Wallace. Obstacle is that both have New York residences.

No matter who runs, the campaign issues are now being created by the Republican-dominated Congress and a Democratic minority headed by Harry Truman in the White House. The era of friendly cooperation on legislation is definitely past and there is a frank consideration of political motives.

Recent Developments

Consider the most recent developments:

The Presidential veto of the tax bill was followed by Republican determination to bring up another tax cutting measure; the veto of the trade-throttling wool bill; passage of the rent control bill as a poor choice over killing rent control; the controversy still waging after passage of the labor bill over the presidential veto.

Democratic National Committee Director Gael Sullivan frankly admits that the Taft-Hartley Labor Act will be a campaign issue. He predicts that his party will be "dramatically in opposition to G.O.P. reaction." Some Democrats differ with Mr. Sullivan. They point out that Democrats also voted for the labor restrictions. Senator McClellan of Alabama who supported the bill and voted to override the President's veto says the measure "represents a step in the direction of controlling abuses that I think the majority of the people of the country want controlled."

You can see evidence of both viewpoints in newsreel audiences. President Truman gets a hand from persons who appear to be unionists when he appears on the screen to blast the labor bill. But there is equally enthusiastic applause from other spectators when Senator Taft follows him into the picture to denounce the President as insincere and his criticism as a mere echo of organized labor.

Topics for Debate

There are many other legislative matters now in the Congressional mill to provide topics for debate for opposing presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

Congress is driving for a July 26 adjournment. The Republican high command seems determined, before it closes, to pigeon-hole some of Mr. Truman's major domestic proposal.

Likely to win approval before the session ends are: 1. unification of the Army and Navy; 2. renewal of Government support prices for wool; 3. a new link in presidential chain of succession, putting the House Speaker in line for the White House, directly behind the Vice President.

Republican leaders hope to push through a boost in the legal minimum wage from a floor of 40 cents an hour to around 60 cents an hour.

Doubtless of passage is the bill for universal military training. Already left by the wayside are: the St. Lawrence Seaway, a long-range housing plan, and admission of 400,000 of Europe's displaced persons.

Also considered doubtful of passage this year, but still very much alive, is the proposal for military cooperation and standardization of arms between the United States, Canada and other countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Democrats are disgruntled by their inability to get their own legislation enacted. As an example, the Murry-Wingell-Wagner Health Insurance bill has been shouldered aside by the Taft health measure. They will be fought out before the elections next year.

The Democrats are managing, through their own votes and Mr. Truman's veto, to get their stand on legislation into the record. That will count when the accomplishments or failures of the 80th session are being scrutinized by political opponents.

The Republicans boast that they have done things. Says House Republican Floor Leader Halleck of Indiana: "The Republican Congress has written a record of achievement that commends itself to every real American. It is on the homestretch of one of the most productive sessions in history."

You'll hear some differing opinions and many in agreement when the two old-line parties, and a new Third Party—there is to be one—get down to picking their candidates next year.

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War Controls So Good Labor Wants Return

By CHRISTINE S. WHITE

"The further we move away from the Control Period the more glamorous it will become, not only to Labor but to all consumers." Rival labor groups may draw together to get price control back.

During the war the author, Mrs. Christine S. White, O.B.E., set up a two-way information service between thousands of local trade unions and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

FOR over five years the "moving finger" of history has been writing a new and exciting chapter in our Canadian story entitled "Economic Controls". Somewhat to our own surprise we rather enjoyed this chapter, and, now that the time has come to turn the page, we are finding that it will be somewhat difficult to wipe out the deep impressions that our adventure into the realm of a controlled economy has made on our national consciousness.

We may repeal our wartime economic controls and, with a somewhat deprecating smile, admit that, though as a nation we made a great success of "holding that price line", we are done with all that now, and only wish to "get back to normal". But there is just a possibility that we are underestimating the changes in thought and attitude towards governmental controls which have spread through a great section of our community during the five years they operated.

It has always been assumed that when the time came to abandon the controls there would be a "transition period"—a time when our economy would go through a series of acrobatic contortions as we tried to hold on and let go at one and the same time. During this period it was apparently expected that the general public would put up with a certain amount of price fluctuations more or less calmly, and look forward happily to the time when all controls were a thing of the past.

Orderly Decontrol

But there are signs that this assumption is not too solidly grounded. The present uproar over whether Capital or Labor (or both) is guilty of upsetting the "orderly decontrol" apple cart, is apparently strengthening and consolidating an as yet vaguely defined, but nevertheless real, resistance to the removal of controls.

In the heat of the battle over decontrol policies, rising prices, and subsidy removal, the long-term effects of the existence of Controls may not be easily discernible. Yet, a great many of our present difficulties may be attributable to our failure to recognize them, and to make adequate provision for them.

Not the least of these lies in the field of organized Labor, where the repercussions of our price control policies may produce a somewhat unexpected chain reaction.

The question of what constitutes a fair price for goods and labor is a veritable "ancient of days" in the unsolved problems department of human relations. Every generation faces the problem anew, and brings forth its own contribution to its solution. The problem itself, like the poor, is alas, always with us. But *something new has been added in the last five years*. We have had Price Control. Whatever those five words mean to business or government, we should be very clear about what they mean to Labor.

Wage Controls

Labor liked price controls—and approved the controls in principle and in practice. It is also worth noting that Canadian Labor (in contrast to British Labor) did not object to the principle of wage control as a corollary of price control and based all its most strenuous protests against what it called the freezing of existing injustices. This, of course, was an illustration of a common confusion in thinking, in that the Controls were not designed as an instrument of social justice. However, behind the smoke screen of protest, Labor succeeded in extracting certain values from Wage Controls, and their existence provided the Congresses with the grounds for the establishment of a more unified wage policy. It would therefore appear that Labor found very little in its experience of economic controls to cause it to fear their retention, and much to dread in their removal.

Therein lies an, as yet, unapprehended challenge to the free enterprise system. Henceforth its performance will be measured against the measuring stick of the compulsion of governmental regulation. Performance is what Labor is looking for now. Everything else in the way of advice or admonition is likely to make as little impression on Labor thinking as water on a duck's back.

Though Labor has not had a very clear understanding of the basic function of the controls, and hopefully kept on expecting them to operate as a measure of social reform, nevertheless, Labor developed a somewhat unexpected enthusiasm for the *idea* of Controls. The "regimentation" of rationing did not bear too heavily on people who had always been rationed by price anyway, and the feeling of "equality" produced by the fact that all ration books were alike was very pleasing. Equally pleasing was the system of equitable distribution of commodities in short supply, which guaranteed quotas to merchants in remote areas. Many of these areas were highly industrialized and the people were very well aware that they might have suffered badly, in times of scarcity, had these regulations not been in force.

Social Justice

Indeed, the Controls did act as a measure of social justice—the rough justice of a benevolent dictatorship, which interpreted its mandate from the government and the people, with the utmost sincerity.

There were other aspects of the Control policy which, though not so obvious, received the hearty approval of all sections of Labor, and chief amongst these was the development of Consumer participation in Control programs. Though labor would have liked an opportunity to exert a more direct influence on the formation of policy than it was ever accorded, nevertheless a keen appreciation of the influence or organized Labor as "organized consumers" soon developed. Gradually the Wartime Prices and Trade Board assumed an importance in Labor thinking as a "Court of Appeal" for the hearing of grievances and injustices that otherwise might never have been dealt with.

This development took place mainly at the basic stratum of labor organization—the Local Union—and dealt with purely local conditions, but its importance is *enhanced* rather than diminished by this fact. At this level the Control policy passed out of the realm of theory and into the position where it became an understandable reality to the ordinary union member. Indeed, the rank and file labor men, accustomed to dealing with the Board directly through their own delegated local "liaison officers" were often more alive to the practical advantages and disadvantages of many of the regulations than the higher official levels of Labor.

This development had many advantages in the maintenance of coöperation throughout the entire field of the regulations, and permitted establishment of an educational technique.

As this program of education and consumer participation proceeded, it developed another important by-product, i.e. cooperation and joint action by local unions without regard to jurisdictional barriers. At regional conferences, officers of all local unions found it possible to meet together on common ground, to discuss their problems as consumers. Without conflict on affiliation or jurisdictional grounds, they found it possible to formulate and carry back to their respective organizations similar recommendations.

Labor Unity

Price Control was, of course, only *one* of the many points upon which Labor found it quite possible to establish a high degree of unity during the war, but it was an important one. And it is probably one of the most highly important potentials in the field of Labor unity now. In fact, just as war provides a unifying incentive to an entire nation, it is quite within the bounds of possibility that the fight for *continued governmental intervention* in the price structure of our economy may prove to be the incentive which will bring unity to the ranks of Canadian Labor to a degree not so far accomplished by any political theory or party.

Labor itself desires unity but, up to the present, has been unable to develop a vehicle of accomplishment strong enough and broad enough to contain all factions. In spite of most intensive propaganda, the attempt to establish a Political Action Committee was handicapped for lack of a common platform to which even a substantial majority could subscribe. Likewise, although buttressed by powerful support from top leadership, the attempt to indicate a particular political party as the "political arm of labor" was something less than a success for the same reasons.

But a platform of Price Control is something else entirely—and it will grow in appeal in direct ratio to the extent to which prices rise. Its adoption by Labor as a policy designed to bring lower prices and maintain the real value of wages, would have the added advantage of securing the approval and support of the unorganized consumers. The practical obstacles involved in the implementation of a peacetime system of controls would not, for the time being, minimize its effectiveness as a rallying program.

It should not be overlooked that Controls are coming off before organized Labor, or indeed any large section of the population, has had an opportunity to realize their weaknesses, or evaluate them for what they were—simply a means of adjusting our existing peacetime economy within the framework of a wartime emergency, with the least possible disturbance.

In common with all other sections of the community, Labor has had no clear perception of the role played by subsidies or their ramifications throughout the entire price structure. The explanations thus far offered for the removal of subsidies have fallen so far short of explaining the matter, that Labor feels that it has been called upon to sacrifice the bird of low prices which it had in hand, for the doubtful bird of lowered taxation which is still very much in the bush.

Glamorous

The further we move away from the Control period the more glamorous it will become, not only to Labor but but to all consumers. Unless a program can be speedily produced to demonstrate that with increased production, effective price control *can* be passed back to consumers, we are likely to find our people emulating the fabled bird that always flew backwards—for the good reason that he didn't *know* where he was going—and liked to look at the scenery he had passed through!

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THE WORLD TODAY

Parting of the Ways in Europe Must be Reflected in U.N.

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

DESPITE the natural feeling, shared by commentators with the reading public, that international crises ought to let up for the holiday season, it must be said nevertheless that the past week has marked a turning-point in the postwar period. (This may need re-stating in September for those who, following the sound protective instincts of the race, have firmly put away the world crisis for the summer months).

Yet for all the seriousness of the challenge which has been accepted in Europe, a certain relief can be detected in comment from Paris, London and Washington that the issue has been drawn clearly at last, and drawn by the action of the Soviets themselves. For the first time since Teheran an East-West conference has broken up without an attempt to cover up basic underlying differences in aims and fundamental political opposition with a formula of specious agreement.

"Tear up the Charter"

The division of Europe which this commentary has shown for three and a half years was being brought about by Soviet policy, is now exposed to clear view. But perhaps the indications of a wider split within the United Nations have been concealed to many by the concentration of attention on the Marshall Plan negotiations.

In the Security Council's debate of the U.N. Balkan Commission's report, laying responsibility for the war in Northern Greece on Soviet-controlled Yugoslavia, Albania and Bulgaria, Sir Alexander Cadogan — usually so mild and diffident — declared that this was exactly the sort of thing the United Nations had been created to deal with, and if it couldn't take effective action the members had better "tear up the Charter and go home."

The guerrilla war in Northern Greece is a crude example of the Communist strategy for gaining control of Europe, considered suitable to a crude part of the continent. But it is part of the same contest which has been going on in Western Europe, and which will now be intensified by the operation of the Marshall Plan. The free nations and the Soviets cannot compete openly in Europe and cooperate effectively within the United Nations. It will now be seen more clearly than before that the Soviet purpose and the Soviet tactics within the U.N. are the same as they have been in the European peace negotiations; and given their nature and their concepts they cannot be different.

They are in the United Nations to carry on a delaying action in the establishment of world peace, as they have done in the establishment of European peace; to prevent the free nations from forming an effective world organization. They are bent on gaining more time for world communism to exploit the present ferment of war-ruined economies, inflation-ruined middle classes, hunger-ridden workers, the hopelessness and misery leading ultimately to chaos. Is it forgotten that for years the Comintern's slogan has been "The worse things are, the better they are?" Better for the spread of communism, that is.

For a million and three quarter dollars a year in membership dues (just over double Canada's assessment), the Soviet Union secures for itself two valued opportunities in the U.N. The first is the chance to use the General Assembly, which they probably designate as the U.N.'s "Supreme Soviet", a place for talk but with no power of decision, as a sounding-board for propaganda speeches. It was calculated a while ago that they had occupied just 50 per cent of the talking time of the U.N. The second is the seat on the Security Council, or "Politburo" of the U.N., with the right to veto any important policy anywhere in the world, which they don't like.

Note carefully that they have joined scarcely any of the *working* branches of the United Nations, the agencies whose positive achievement alone can cure many of the causes of war and lead the peoples to cooperation through mutual aid: for the United Nations can never amount to anything if its activity is to be confined to arguing out quarrels and aggressions.

Soviets in the U.N.

I refer to the Food and Agricultural Organization, which was created to tackle the basic problem of all mankind, the production of more food and its more equitable distribution; the International Refugee Organization, which is to resettle the unhappy Displaced Persons; and U.N.E.S.C.O., designed to promote exchange of ideas among the nations. Nor have the Soviets joined the World Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization, which are intended to stabilize currencies, provide aid for the richer nations to the less favored, and increase the exchange of goods all over the world; and the International Civil Aviation Organization, designed to regulate this great new development in global transportation, to make the most of its peaceful possibilities and restrict its perversion to para-military purposes (as German aviation was perverted before the war).

It may be answered that the Soviets have joined several of the U.N.'s working organizations, such as the Economic and Social Council, the Economic Commission for Europe, and the Military Staffs Committee.

But in the Economic and Social Council, their chief effort from the very beginning has been to secure membership for the World Federation of Trade Unions, an organization two-thirds of whose membership is under Communist control. Its purpose is obviously to use the pressure of trade union action the world over for political purposes, as Communist-controlled unions are being used already in Italy, France, Britain, the United States, Canada, and indeed throughout the world.

A valuable warning of their intentions was given last year when the W. F. T. U. central in Paris proposed the extension of the American shipping strike into a *world-wide strike.* A more recent proposal, of which more will be heard as the Marshall Plan develops, is for *a general strike to be called in France and Italy simultaneously.* The trade union central organizations in both countries were taken over by Communists in the postwar confusion.

Delaying World Police

The clearest example of Soviet tactics in joining one of the working organizations of the U. N. *to prevent it from working,* has been given in the Military Staffs Organizations. After stalling the beginning of its active planning for almost a year, they have reduced its plans for an international police force to complete absurdity by their objections to all the vital provisions.

Chiefly, the Soviets have insisted that instead of the nations contributing what each was best equipped to contribute, to make the most effective possible force, (the Americans heavy bombers, the Russians ground troops and armored forces, the British a naval contingent, and so on) the contributions of the powers must be equal in every detail in size and armament.

This means—as it is intended to do —that the contributions of all the great powers would be limited to the numerical strength which the French could assign to the international force—and they have set this at a single division in constant readiness —and the armament level of the Chinese, on land and sea and in the air.

As if this did not reduce the whole proposal of an effective world peace force to ridicule, the Soviets further opposed its distribution at key bases throughout the world, or even giving it treaty rights in advance to use certain bases and to pass through member countries en route to the trouble spot. Such questions can be discussed as the need arises, they insist, which means they can be used for delay and bargaining purposes.

So it comes down to this, that they don't want an effective world police force so long as non-Soviet members would be providing the largest part of its strength, and, outside of the ground forces, the most advanced elements of its armament. Nor do they want it stationed about the world, in a state of readiness to check crises, operating from bases the majority of which would be controlled by the Western powers (since we have not come yet to the point of yielding up key world bases to a truly international police force).

It may be said that it is quite natural that the Soviets should not want to see an international police force set up on these terms. But it cannot be said in the same breath that the Soviets are a cooperative member of the United Nations. This instance exemplifies the completely separate position of the Soviet Union, as compared to the other U. N. members.

These other members often differ with each other. But their differences are seldom fundamental, and there has not been a long string of occasions on which there was a British attitude, or an American or French or Canadian attitude entirely opposed to that of all the other members. The problem of division within the U.N., on all manner of questions, is distinctively a Soviet problem.

Finally there is the Economic Commission for Europe, which takes us back to the Marshall Plan and the division of that continent. The beginning of this division is clearly traceable in the beginnings of the E.C.E. This has been formed out of three organizations launched before, or just after, the end of the war, to aid in the recovery of Europe as a whole.

The first two of these, the European Coal Board and the European

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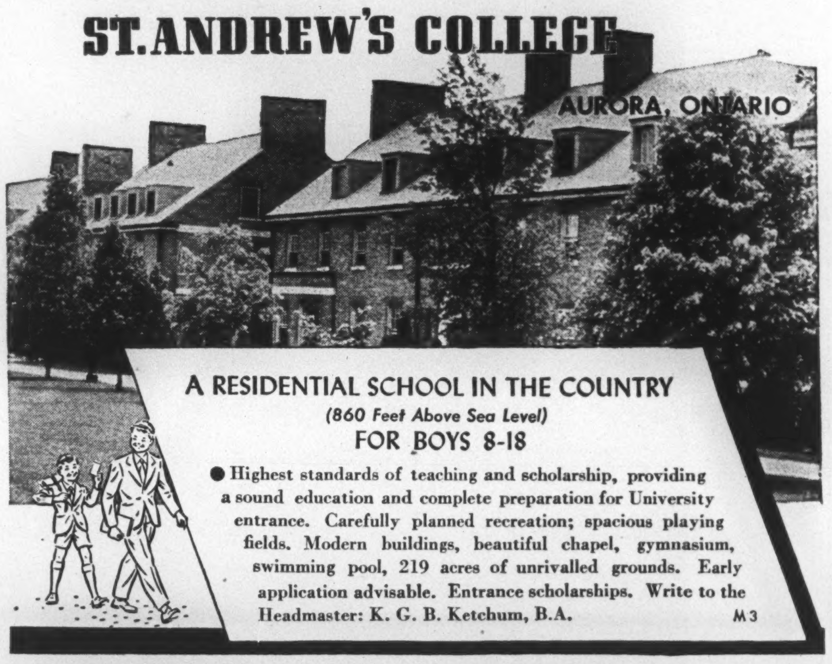

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Central Inland Transport Organization, were suggested by the British to the European Commission of Big Three deputies set up in London after the Teheran Conference. This commission was supposed to prepare a common Big Three approach to European peace problems, in fulfilment of Roosevelt's now forgotten "Great Design" for big power cooperation in the peace, a nebulous hope for which he made vast concessions to Stalin.

With what farsightedness can now be appreciated, the British proposed during 1944 a postwar pooling of European coal resources and an inter-Allied committee to supervise the speedy restoration of the Continent's intricate network of rail and water transportation, to move the coal and permit economic recovery to get under way as soon as possible.

The Soviets would join neither organization. It was the same with the Emergency Economic Committee for Europe, one of the first working organizations of the United Nations to be set up. This Committee's report on the restoration of the European economy as a whole, presented to the U.N. General Assembly last fall, can be considered as the forerunner of the Marshall Plan. The Soviets objected to the report, and opposed the setting up of a permanent U.N. Economic Commission for Europe.

Soviet Motives in E.C.E.

When this was pressed through, in the spring, they turned around and joined it. Little wonder that the Americans and British are uncertain whether this was aimed at helping or hindering the operation of the E.C.E., and that under the circumstances they oppose turning over the control of the Marshall Plan to this organization.

The Soviets, controlling 6 of the 17 members of the E.C.E. already, and assured of 5 more satellite members as soon as Finland, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania are admitted to the U.N., have insisted that its decisions must be taken with a two-thirds majority.

The split which has now been brought into the open, and accepted, in Europe is the same as the split within the United Nations. It is merely clearer, because the Soviet bloc exerts its main power in Europe.

If the Soviets now oppose the operation of the Marshall Plan for European recovery, openly by tightening up the political economic and military bloc which they have been forming for the past three years in Eastern Europe, (and appear about to launch as a "Danubian Federation") and clandestinely by directing their Communist henchmen to carry on obstruction and sabotage inside the Western Europe countries, it is hard to see how an open split can be avoided within the United Nations.

Just as in Europe, many are reluctant to see the split in the U.N. formally recognized and to accept the Soviet challenge for what it is. But just as in Europe, they are coming to see that no real progress can be made until they are freed of Soviet delaying and obstructive tactics.

Only the free peoples will exert themselves to defend freedom. Only those who believe in a free exchange of goods will help revive world trade. Only those who want to see confidence and stability restored in the world, those who would lose and not gain from chaos, will help establish a system of world security.

Let five-sixths of the United Nations accept the Soviet challenge—which exists not only in the military strength of "far-away" Russia, but in the Communist penetration of all of the member countries—justly appraise their own strength and the strength of the idea of freedom, and proceed to set up a world security system which would be unchallengeable, and we shall see a clearing of the air and a revival of confidence and energy far greater than that which is already detectible in Western Europe.

It is time for democracy's counter-offensive, to release the immense but frustrated creative forces of free society, and expose the falsity and barrenness of the appeal of the apostles of the dictatorship, not of the workers, but of the workers' bosses with their secret police and concentration camps.

B.C. LETTER

Victoria Grows Up, Scraps Street Car

By P. W. LUCE

Victoria.

VICTORIA is changing too. Twelve months from now the last of the old street cars will have made its final rickety journey along the narrow streets and its place will have been taken by a modern streamlined bus.

Some of the street cars have been in service pretty close to half a century. Tourists have gaped at them almost as much as they have marvelled at the policemen's helmets, now also slated for the discard. Pessimists are genuinely alarmed at these daring innovations. Unless action is taken right away, Victoria may soon be no different from any other Canadian city of its size.

Citizens have been agitating for improved transportation service for many years. When they were given an opportunity to vote on the giving of a new franchise to the B.C. Electric Railway Company, authorizing the operation of buses, 4895 said "Yes" and only 755 said "No".

The B.C.E.R. is contributing $350,000 towards the cost of tearing up the rails in the city and municipalities, which must bear the balance of the expense.

Incidentally, this plebiscite furnished the first occasion in British Columbia when Chinese and Hindu property owners were permitted to cast a ballot. Only a few did so.

Followed Suit

Two other B.C. cities have abandoned the street car in favor of the more modern buses. North Vancouver made the change this summer, and New Westminster pioneered along this line a couple of years ago. Vancouver is gradually introducing buses in the outskirts, but the shortage of equipment has greatly retarded the innovation.

Neither the company nor the employees seem to be in any great hurry, the former because of the heavy expense involved, and the latter because a large number of the older men feel they could not readily adapt themselves to the different conditions under which they would have to work in buses.

Can't Be Budged!

Ferguson Point, which provides the most spectacular view in Vancouver's Stanley Park, has been closed to the public for several years. It is enclosed by an unsightly board fence, erected to ensure privacy for Brigadier E. C. Plow, who lives there in state, in a house erected when Ferguson Point was military terrain during the war, and who proposes remaining in his choice location for an indefinite period.

The Parks Board has been trying to have Ferguson Point restored to public domain, but the brigadier remains singularly uncooperative. He contends that it is impossible for him to find a suitable house anywhere in Vancouver. Several desirable places have been suggested to him in Shaughnessy Heights, but he has not been favorably impressed.

Brigadier Plow declined an invitation to attend a dinner of the Park Board where the impassé was to be discussed, but wrote that he would "receive any member of the board at my office" at a mutually convenient time. The matter is being taken up with the department of national defence.

Floating Canneries

Fishermen and canners are somewhat perturbed over reports that Russia is converting lend-lease ships into floating canneries and floating refrigerators for use in Pacific waters. There is as yet no evidence of intention to use these off Canada's coast line as Russia is as secretive about this as she is about other matters.

Floating canneries are recognized as a serious menace to a continued steady supply of fish handled by British Columbians. This country has made no claim to authority beyond the three-mile limit, and so exploitation on the open sea is wide-open and unrestricted. The United States has asserted its rights to all continental shelf waters, but has done little to implement this right.

For some years before the war Japanese operated floating canneries in Bristol Bay, Alaska, using a large number of boats which reported to the mother ship, unloaded their catch, and went back to the grounds. The fleet remained on location for some months at a time, in spite of vehement protests from shore fishermen. Washington was reluctant to take any action which would offend the Japanese government, but the Alaskan waters were cleared some time before Pearl Harbor.

British Columbia expects to realize about $4,325,000 from the 900,000 cases of canned herring to be sent to Europe's starving millions. This is being bought by the Dominion government which is spending $8,000,000 for fish out of its total allocation of $20,000,000.

Dried, salted, and other canned fish will also be provided by British Columbia.

There have been large supplies of red salmon shipped to Britain in recent years and also some pink salmon. The latter is not exactly popular with English housewives, who speak of it as "cat food". It is as tasty and nourishing as the red variety, but lacks the color appeal.

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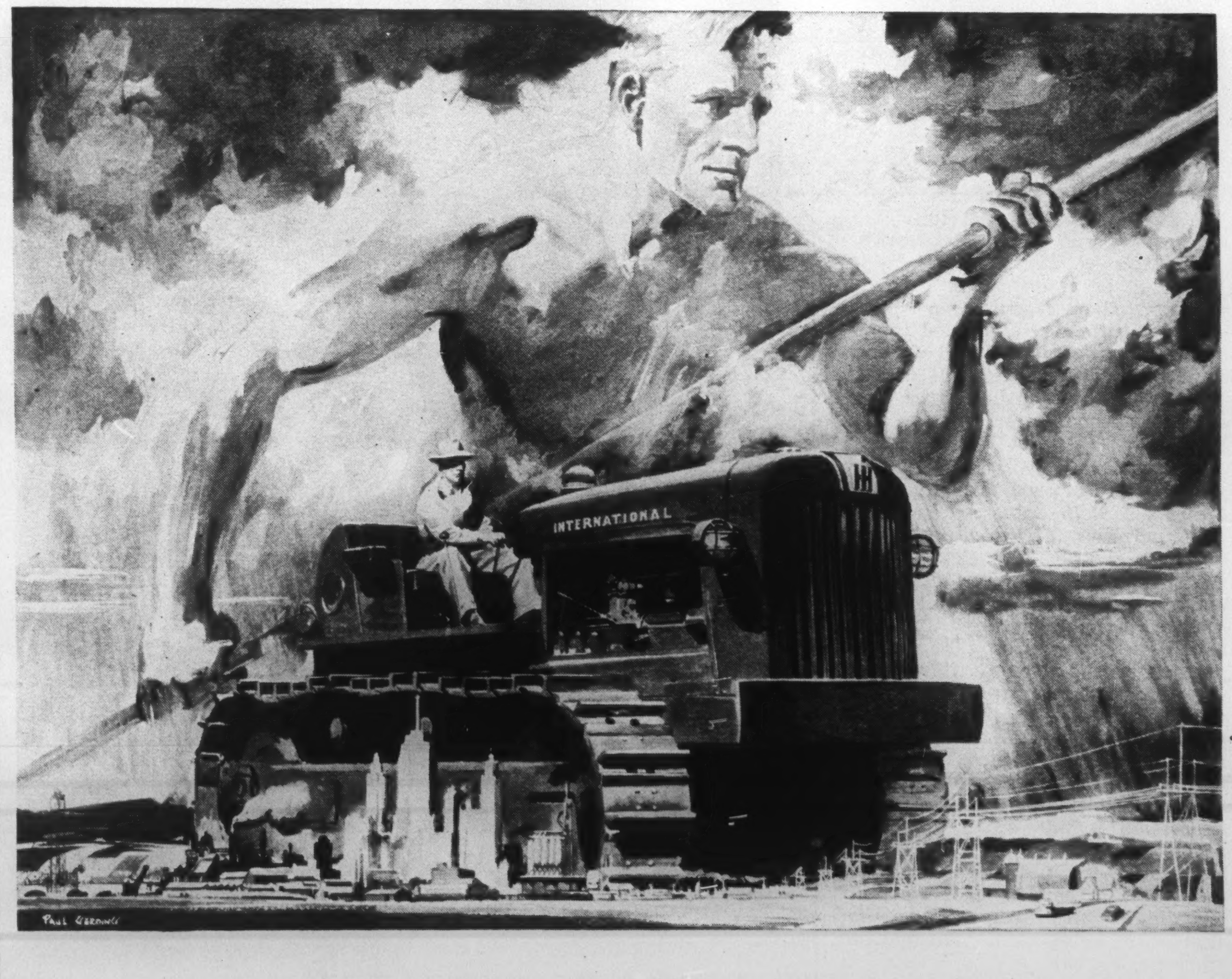

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INTERNATIONAL *Industrial Power*

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

If Books Would Save the World The Prospect Would Be Happier

By B. K. SANDWELL

IF THE success of the United Nations could be measured by the amount of paper and ink expended upon that organization it would be beyond a doubt. Three new books about it are on my bookshelf waiting to be noticed.

Louis Dolivet, international editor of *Free World*, has written "The United Nations: A Handbook" (Oxford, $2), which is an admirably clear and concise description of the organization and has a complete list of its personnel. It does not deal with the "specialized agencies" F.A.O., U.N.E.S.C.O. and the like. Editors will, we think, find this the handiest volume for their purposes.

"The United Nations Economic and Social Council" by Herman Finer (World Peace Foundation, 65c.) is a competent examination of that specialized agency and of the problems with which it is called to deal. Mr. Finer is an old I.L.O. man, and has great faith in the agency as a means towards the promotion of "a single economic and social world mind".

For the Children

It is now possible to start the children thinking about international problems at a very early age, though whether that will make them any happier is open to some doubt. Personally we are all in favor of letting them think—as we ourselves were allowed to think at that age—that wars between civilized nations are no longer a possibility. Anyhow you can give them a very pretty book called "You and the United Nations", written and illustrated by Lois Fisher (Longmans Green, $1), which explains pictorially why we are now living in One World and why we need a Security Council—Aha! We knew the little tots shouldn't be told everything. There is not a word about the Veto, and yet the book claims to be intended for "ages 10 and up". There was once a song in which a little girl explained that "I asked Johnny Jones and I know now". Presumably she will have to get her information about the Facts of International Life from the same source.

Lancelot Law Whyte in "Everyman Looks Forward" (Burton's Ltd., Montreal, $1.75) gives a short but profound study of the situation produced by the disintegration of European culture. "Europe today lacks active belief in knowledge, in science, in man, in the future. This can be recovered only through a new consensus of conviction restoring the lost faith, and the rediscovery of unity in diversity on a world scale. The U.S.A. lacks both the sense for the variety of individuals, and a collective purpose. The Soviet lacks individual freedom of expression, and apparently still needs to sacrifice the individual to her collective purpose." What is needed is a new concept of man, including "the conviction that aggression, being contingent and not inherent in man, can progressively be overcome". A valuable stimulus to thought.

Rights and Liberties

The addresses at Couchiching last year have been published as "Rights and Liberties in Our Time", edited by Martyn Estall (Ryerson, paper, $1.25). The book includes discussion of most of the important questions of that year, from the methods of the Royal Commission on Espionage to the housing problem and the admission of Displaced Persons. The authors include J. King Gordon, Adelard Godbout, J. Alex. Edmison, Humphrey Carver, Wilfrid Eggleston and the editor-in-chief of SATURDAY NIGHT.

John Kidman, who has devoted a lifetime to the interests of that most unfortunate class, the inmates and ex-inmates of our prisons, has written "The Canadian Prison: the Story of a Tragedy" (Ryerson, $1.50), which amply justifies its subtitle. The book, which is brief, bears on every page conclusive evidence of the urgent need for help for destitute accused persons in the courts and better management of our places of detention. "There was the case of a colored man who, entering a railroad station in the Maritimes to warm himself on a blizzard night, was ousted twice. The second time he resisted. A grievous-assault charge followed and brought what on the face of it was an unduly heavy penitentiary term. We (Mr. Kidman's society) took the case to Ottawa, with the result that the man was paroled. In Britain a man with a grievance would be able to tell it to the visiting justices, or he would have been able to appeal it as a pauper when sentence was passed." We hope the Maritime press was not unduly annoyed at this invasion of autonomy.

Mr. R. C. Cragg in what is probably the most untidily written book ever produced in Canada, "Canadian Democracy and the Economic Settlement" (Ryerson, $4), argues that "the British people have been kind enough to do our thinking for us" and have told us to go Socialist, and that the wise course for Canadian Socialists now is to represent their Socialism as "common-sense", "practical" and "British". The book contains one hundred thousand words, mostly in short and choppy sentences, many of which are like this: "Capitalism never distinguishes a man's character, while a man's character, often distinguishes Capitalism," and "A closed economy will have as its maximum production the exchangeability of the means of production." Mr. Cragg wants the Socialists to establish a cooperative daily newspaper, preferably in Toronto, to be owned by the readers. It's an idea, but they should not let Mr. Cragg edit it.

"Taxation for Prosperity" by Randolph E. Paul (McClelland & Stewart, $4.50) is an examination, in fairly popular language, of the tax policies of the United States in the last fifty years and of the principles which seem most influential in governing present policies. Mr. Paul believes in the use of the budget to mitigate the swings of private expenditure. He has faith in the Employment Act and attaches great value to the annual report which is to be made by the President on economic prospects. Canadians who think that we should adopt a tax on capital gains will find much interesting material. There is some discussion of the detrimental effect

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* "With a crop that takes so long to mature, it is important that it be not injured or destroyed by fire. A large proportion of our Canadian forests are softwood or coniferous forests which are particularly susceptible to destruction by fire."

* An excerpt from — CONSERVATION and FOREST FIRE PREVENTION IN CANADA by James Ruxton, one in a series of pamphlets published by The Carling Conservation Club.

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of taxes on incentives to investment and enterprise, but none about their effect on incentives to labor, which is today probably the most important among the social considerations affecting tax policy.

An Amazing Volume

"The Development of the Theory and Practice of Education in New Brunswick" is an amazing volume of 125,000 words by Katherine F. C. MacNaughton, and is No. 1 of the University of New Brunswick Historical Studies, Fredericton, N.B. Practically every assertion in it is documented by the appropriate references, which average five or six to the page. There is a bibliography but no index. The book is described by its author as an attempt "to set developments in New Brunswick education against the social, political and economic ground of the province", and the author's industry is most praiseworthy. It is, however, impossible not to feel that much of the vast amount of "background" material—most of it highly entertaining—which Miss MacNaughton has accumulated is more valuable raw material for a general social history of the province than for any light which it sheds upon the history of education within its borders. The trials of educators in a pioneer period are much the same everywhere, and the contrast between the recommendations of forward-looking experts and the actual provisions made by legislators is not far different in Saskatchewan in 1947 from what it was in New Brunswick one hundred years earlier.

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Soviet Family Has Only $6 a Week

By STEPHEN COULTER

Today Russia is suffering from an epidemic of profiteering. In most cases, the profiteers are just ordinary citizens trying to add to their weekly wage with some extra income, open or underhand. Sometimes it is selling hard-to-purchase theatre tickets to the wealthy at three or four times the marked price.

Except for the privileged few, such extra work is an economic necessity. Against the background of the terrible poverty which is everywhere, the ticket-scalper becomes a pitiful character.

Moscow.

THE Russians call it *blat*. It's a sort of Slav version of "under the counter." With a touch of Black Market thrown in and just a hint of "my friend at the Ministry."

Stand on the steps of Moscow's lush Bolshoi theatre around seven o'clock any night (except Mondays) and you see *blat* in full operation. Mingling with the crowd waiting to see "Swan Lake" or "Boris Godounov" are odd-looking gentry who somehow have been able to get the tickets for which the honest Stakhanovite citizens have vainly applied to their trade unions three weeks before.

Under the nose of the strolling militiaman a deal is done; the tickets change hands at three or four times the marked price. In goes the family; off goes the scalper. Everybody is satisfied.

Nine times out of ten you'd say the ticket-scalper was an ordinary Moscow citizen out after his day's work. He is: and the reason for his presence at the Bolshoi with those tickets is that like most of his fellow comrades in Russia now he must make a little extra money to live.

For most, except the privileged few, it is a sheer economic necessity. Official Soviet figures show that Feodor Pavlovitch, your average Russian worker, will earn in basic pay, plus bonuses and premiums, about 600 roubles a month under the present Five Year Plan. Taking the rouble at a rough estimate at 100 to $4.00, this means that Feodor Pavlovitch is going to have to make do on something like $6.00 a week.

Feodor Pavlovitch isn't a difficult man. He has responsibilities with a wife and daughter of ten. Here's how he works out his $6.00 a week budget: Rent for his single-room apartment, which is centrally heated and with running water and lighted by a single electric bulb, 32 cents a week.

Rations for himself, wife and child with no extras, $3.52 a week. Income tax (26 roubles a month, plus 10 per cent of excess income over 500 roubles a month), 16 cents a week. "Voluntary" State loan contribution (roughly one month's pay deducted from wage envelope over whole year), 48 cents a week.

Trade union subscription, two cents a week. Transport to work, 18 cents a week. Total, $4.68.

Leaving $1.32 a week for clothes for the whole family and any necessary extras; and at this rate, of course, the Feodor Pavlovitches are living on bare subsistence level.

The trade unions help out with various forms of social amenities and Feodor Pavlovitch gets one free meal a day at his works canteen without surrendering coupons. He can also buy his own and his family's clothes from the special shop run by his working organization and as often as not additional food at about normal ration prices.

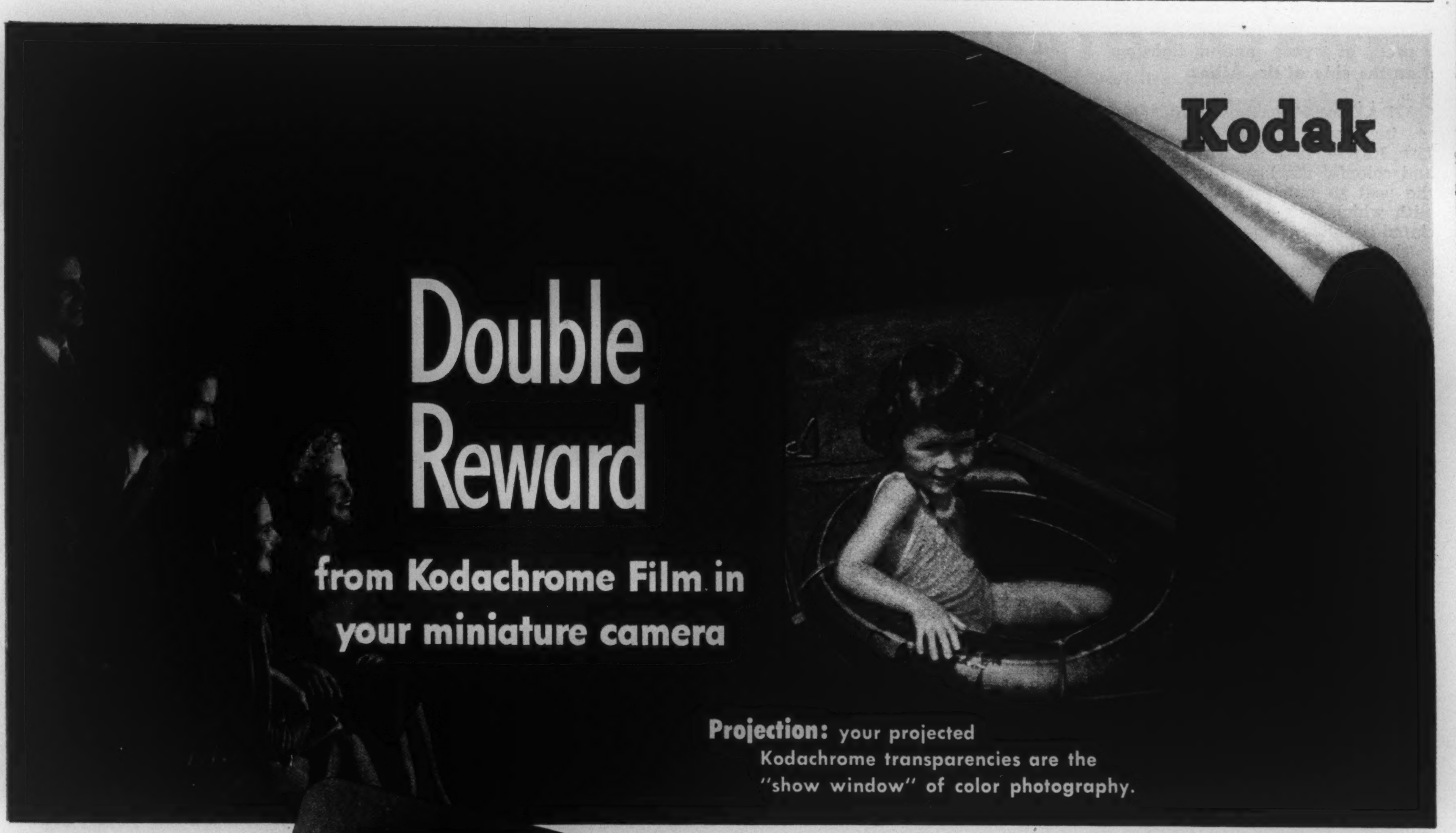
But, for Russia, this particular family isn't badly off. After all, Mrs. Pavlovitch isn't working nowadays and what, the commissars ask, can you expect? In fact the commissars do not at all encourage people like Mrs. Pavlovitch. Because she does not work, her food ration category is "Dependent Number Two" which entitles her to just 400 grams of salt and three boxes of matches a month. Hardly, you would say, the most exotic diet.

No Food Ration

Only until her child was 10 years old could Mrs. Pavlovitch draw rations for herself without working. During the periods when she was ill and had a doctor's certificate to say so they also allowed her to draw rations. But even if Mrs. Pavlovitch were a widow with four children of 10 years old and just over she would get no food ration for herself (except the salt and matches) unless she went out and worked.

When you see all this against the background of the terrible poverty which is everywhere, the Russian profiteer becomes a sympathetic character. He is most times just an ordinary person forced to supplement his income by doing some extra work, open or underhand.

How some of them get through hours of additional toil after an eight-hour day in a factory or clearing snow from the streets is an utter mystery. Then you remember that these people are bearing on their shoulders centuries of primitive backwardness unknown to us. It takes a visit to Russia to realize it fully.



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Bastille Day Is Still France's Great Fete

By EDOUARD HERRIOT

This article, written for Saturday Night by the present President of the French National Assembly and former Premier of France, describes M. Herriot's conception of the 1947 attitude of the French people towards their national fête, Bastille Day.

During the Occupation M. Herriot was imprisoned by the Nazis but managed to write and smuggle out a Manifesto of Liberty that was published in the press of every nation fighting on the side of the Allies.

TODAY we Frenchmen are preparing to celebrate our national fête, July 14, 1947, not with the gaiety and colorful display of fireworks of the past so much as with a fervor with which, we hope, will be associated the liberal spirits of the whole world. Our desire is, in fact, to proclaim our fidelity to an idea—no longer universally recognized and triumphantly acclaimed—but whose principles have been sorely tried during the past ten years and which only just escaped extinction under the almost victorious onslaughts of the tyranny.

Even in France, liberty is being reborn slowly, still oppressed by practices born of war and occupation. Those among us who keep on demanding and insisting on the return of full liberty of the press and full liberty of movement and exchange often appear to be ghostly voices. Nevertheless I remain certain that only liberty gives worth to life and to the human personality; it remains the most powerful force for civilization. I know the vast majority of my compatriots share this conviction.

Understanding

Thinking this, I wonder about my innumerable comrades of so many countries who knew, as I did, the frightful nightmare of concentration camp—the years lost between bolts and bars; the subordination of the individual will to the caprice of brutes; the exile from homeland? How much better do I now understand the taking of the Bastille—the violent reaction against the dangers that menaced that first young French assembly and all the hopes of democracy that it carried within itself nearly 160 years ago! Certainly the action, when considered alone, had nothing very glorious about it. The monarchist historians were right when they wrote that the old fortress, like the whole regime, was crumbling in decadence; that it contained but three or four forgers and a few sick prisoners whom the insurrection turned into heroes. But Governor Launay, gallant and cultivated though he was, ordered the hungry people fired upon by foreign mercenaries.

The signal that in the night of the 13th and 14th of July caused all the bells of Paris churches to chime proved that the discontent and a new vision had fired the whole people.

But let us look into the situation a little more closely. It was the outbreak of the 14th, the taking of the Bastille which obliged the king to accept the tricolor cockade and inserted the white of the monarchy between the red and the blue of Paris; it was that that decided the departure into exile of the most notorious of the aristocrats. It was this act that provoked the great outburst of patriotism on August 4 and the abolition of the feudal rights—for the fear of the peasant movement had extended throughout the whole land. The fall of the Bastille did not overthrow Louis XVI, it offered him a chance to make himself the Restorer of French Liberty demanded by public opinion. It was the provocations of the court, the insolent attitude of Marie Antoinette, the scandalous banquets of the bodyguard that fed the flames of the outbreak and transformed it into the revolution.

In the spiritual order the great events of the period were the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Night of August 4, "that night when occurred a spectacular session of the Assembly in which the representatives of the nobles and the clergy, one after another, amid overwhelming excitement, renounced their feudal rights and individual privileges and the reign of equality was legally inaugurated." But these were abstract facts.

The taking of the Bastille must be understood as a symbolic act, a protest of the people—the whole people and by the only means at their disposal—against a regime which would not put an end to the iniquity of crushing feudal dues; which would not listen to the voice of the young parliament; which imposed its own will and pleasure and gave honest people a spectacle of vice enthroned. The French people who rushed to the fortress of the Faubourg Saint-Honoré had long shown their confidence in their king, they had believed in their Finance Minister Turgot who was dismissed, in Malesherbes, the Secretary of State who had tried to abolish the "lettres de cachet," to ease the penal laws and abolish torture—but he had failed. The officers and common soldiers were humiliated in every manner. Foreign mercenaries were the vogue. All those who tried to reform and liberalize failed and after repeated failure the nation reached a state of despair.

A New Power

The 14th of July marked the direct entry "en scene" of a people who no longer believed in the promises of the king nor the reforms of his ministers. And now a new power appeared, this Assembly which the king was obliged to recognize and which would give the people a constitution based on the will of the people, not the orders of a prince. The duel had begun. The government prepared for a *coup de force* and hastily gathered its hated mercenary forces at Versailles, at Paris and formed an artillery camp at Sablons. This was an intolerable insult to a free nation. The famine urged on Parisians and the rapidly mounting excitement was enflamed by posters and speeches. The taking of the Bastille was a reply to repeated provocation. The crowd that rallied to the call of Camille Desmoulins marched behind an effigy of Necker who was by no means a revolutionary—but merely represented reforms that had been abortive. The 14th of July cannot be really understood if it is isolated from these preceding events.

The 14th of July is the national day of a people determined to have its rights and its liberty. When they overthrew the Bastille, it was not for themselves alone they acted. Their prison was the Bicêtre or the Châtelet. The Bastille itself, eight grey towers of which are still visible, was the prison of the aristocracy and the middle classes, the reformers and their writers whose works had caused all thinking Europe to tremble. But the cry for liberty raised by that crowd was uttered for all—without distinction of class. It was in the name of the "nation," of the "patrie" that Governor Launay of the Bastille was called upon to surrender. New ideas were enclosed within these words. The 14th of July symbolized them. That is the reason that we celebrate it.

This Year

And this year, particularly, we are putting even greater conviction into it because liberty has not yet regained all its rights. The totalitarian regimes of nazism and fascism long oppressed the peoples attached to their independence. The governments who protest their democratic nationalism—yes France and elsewhere—have imitated them. The circumstances, the ruins, the war, the restrictions, the hunger and the poverty have prolonged or slowed down the removal of restrictions and limitations on liberty decided by the tyrants and their imitators.

But men of free spirit have not lost their courage. No, they will never bow to the totalitarian spirit. They will not renounce these liberties which are the very garment and honor of life. They will not abdicate their determination to think for themselves and act according to their own ideas within the framework of just laws. They will not renounce the solidarity which unites them with all independent men throughout the world. It is this they mean when they salute the flag on July 14—emblem of their deliverance and freedom. They are pledged to fight against all "bastilles" as did their ancestors in 1789. For the problem is before us again today. The world must decide whether it will be rebuilt on an idea of constraint and force, or on an ideal of liberty. Frenchmen are for liberty.

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Canadian Dean John Lowe Lives in Alice in Wonderland's House

By JOHN A. STEVENSON

NOT a few Canadians have risen to high estate in other lands than their own. In them they have won fame as politicians, physicians, bankers, captains of industry and in other walks of life. But it has been left to John Lowe, a native of Calgary, who has been Dean of Christ Church at Oxford since 1939, to win the distinction of being the first Canadian head of any of the two score colleges of that ancient university.

He was born at Calgary on January 9, 1899, the son of the Rev. John Lowe, a much respected clergyman, who was rector of St. Luke's Pro-Cathedral in that thriving city, and his wife, née Hilda Carter of Toronto. But after the death of his father at a comparatively early age, Mrs. Lowe brought her young family back to her native province and young John got his early schooling at the public school at Port Dalhousie, where he was the brightest pupil of his time. Passing on to Collegiate at St. Catharines, he continued to shine among his contemporaries and 1916 saw him matriculate for the University of Toronto.

Trinity College was a natural choice for a student with an Anglican background, and there he spent two studious and profitable years until he reached military age. Then he joined the Signal Corps and served in it with credit till the end of the first World War. Resuming his studies after demobilization, he was picked in a year of keen competition as a Rhodes scholar for Ontario in 1922.

When he chose as his college at Oxford the ancient foundation of Christ Church he could not have foreseen that his connection with it would extend beyond his undergraduate years. But he entered it with a better intellectual equipment than the average Canadian Rhodes scholar and it encouraged him to tackle Oxford's most difficult course, Literae Humaniores, popularly known as "Greats," which includes philosophy and a wide range of the higher learning.

A Double First

In 1924 he secured a First in "Greats", which is rarely given to more than a score of students in any year, and he ensured himself another year at Oxford by winning the Liddon Studentship, founded in memory of a famous preacher. He used this year to take a First class in Theology, and so he emerged from Oxford with the uncommon distinction of being a double First.

It was his ambition in those days to follow in his father's footsteps, and to improve his qualifications for a career in the church he entered the General Theological Seminary of New York as a graduate student in 1925. There his merits impressed the authorities so much that they appointed him in 1926 a fellow and tutor of their institution, and in the same year he took holy orders as a deacon.

When he became a priest in 1927, he was all set to begin his chosen vocation, and there was no lack of opportunities for following it in the United States. But Canada held his heart-strings and in the fall of 1927 he returned to Toronto to combine with his parochial duties as curate of Grace-Church-on-the-Hill, lecturing on the language and literature of the New Testament at Trinity College. He was a good preacher and very popular with his congregation but soon Provost Cosgrave of Trinity decided he was so good a religious teacher that he must give his whole time to Trinity, and appointed him to its New Testament Chair. This promotion was exceedingly welcome to him as it enabled him to marry his fiancée, Miss Ruth Burpee of Ottawa, a daughter of the late Lawrence J. Burpee, who served for many years as Secretary of the International Joint Commission and was also a distinguished ornament of our literary world.

So ably did the young professor fill his chair at Trinity that in 1934 at the early age of 35 he was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Divinity in the college and in this role gained valuable administrative experience and became a real power for good in the life of Trinity. Today there are in Canada scores of young Anglican clergymen, who will testify to the intellectual stimulus and spiritual awakening derived by them from their association as students with John Lowe.

But if the authorities of Trinity cherished the notion that Lowe was tied to his old college by hoops of steel, they were soon undeceived. He had another old college whose ruling powers had always kept track of their brilliant Canadian student. So when in 1939 Dr. Williams, the Dean of Christ Church, resigned to accept a bishopric, they could think of nobody who could fill the bill so well as John Lowe.

Largest College

Christ Church, although it does not claim the honor of being the oldest of Oxford's colleges, a glory which is disputed between Balliol, University and Merton, has just been celebrating the fourth centenary of its foundation, and by reason of the size of its buildings and the number of its student body it is the largest of the colleges and one of the most famous. Its original founder was the great statesman-prelate Cardinal Wolsey, who in 1525 began to build a great educational memorial to his own fame under the name of Cardinal College. It was unfinished when Wolsey fell into disgrace with his royal master Henry VIII in 1529, but the latter three years later decided to finish the project of his discarded Minister, perhaps by way of making some atonement to him.

However, he refused to perpetuate the Cardinal's name through the college and when it was finally completed in 1546 it was given the name of "Aedes Christi" or the House of Christ. Hence it comes that in popular parlance of Oxford it has always been called "The House."

There was some surprise in academic circles in Britain that Christ Church went so far afield to choose a new Dean but its governing authorities knew what they were about when they picked John Lowe. A tall handsome man with a good thatch of graying hair, he has the distinguished presence which is always an asset to the head of a university or college. His charming manners and easy democratic ways make him a very attractive personality, and success has not turned his head in any way. His scholar's temperament and training give him a fine command of the nuances of the English language, but he still retains in his accent distinct traces of his Canadian origin and a young Canadian soldier from Ontario, who recently attended a service at Christ Church Chapel, found it very refreshing to hear it being conducted in a familiar tone of speech.

Today Dean Lowe shoulders a heavy burden of dual responsibilities, which occupy most of his time. But he is the reverse of an academic recluse, being a very sociable and companionable man who plays a good game of bridge and likes to play both it and chess for diversion. He has a thorough knowledge of the long and honorable history of The House and aspires to preserve all that is best in its traditions. But he has also a completely modern and progressive mind and realizes that programs of study and ways of life must be adapted to meet the needs of life in a world which has undergone tremendous changes in the last 30 years. Although he is one of the youngest heads of the colleges at Oxford, his pose as Dean of the largest college, combined with his academic prestige and his vigorous personality, have made him already a very influential figure in the University's life, and there are rumors that some of his elders in the council of his college and the university have been occasionally disturbed by the boldness of some of his reformative proposals and the robust Canadian energy with which he advances them.

Immortality for Alice

Henry Liddell, one of Dean Lowe's predecessors, was rated the finest Greek scholar of his time. Dean Liddell's daughter, Alice, was in her childhood a special pet of one of the dons at Christ Church, Charles L. Dodgson. It was for the amusement of little Alice Liddell that under the nom-de-plume of Lewis Carroll he wrote "Alice in Wonderland" and "Alice through the Looking-Glass," stories which have delighted generations of children, and thereby assured immortality for Alice and enduring fame in English literature for himself. It is a curious fact that since the days of Alice Liddell, who lived at Christ Church about 80 years ago, no young girl lived in the Dean's house until Peggy Lowe, then a little girl, was brought there with her two brothers and her parents in 1939. John Lowe is singularly happy in his family life, and he and his charming wife have always a special welcome for friends from Canada.

For many generations Christ Church, like Trinity College at Cambridge, has been the college most favored by the British aristocracy for the education of their sons. As a result no college at either Oxford or Cambridge can match its impressive record of having provided Britain with no fewer than five Prime Ministers, namely Lord Liverpool, Sir Robert Peel, William Ewart Gladstone, the Marquess of Salisbury and the Earl of Rosebery. Moreover it has contributed to British statesmanship in the present era Lord Halifax, Lord Eustace Percy and Mr. Anthony Eden, who may, if he succeeds Mr. Churchill as leader of the British Conservative party, give the college a sixth Prime Minister.

Canadian alumni who have risen to some eminence are Archbishop Sherman of Rupertsland, Mr. George V. Ferguson, lately editor of the Winnipeg *Free Press*, Escott Reid, now a high official in the Department of External Affairs at Ottawa, and Joseph McCully, the headmaster of Pickering School.

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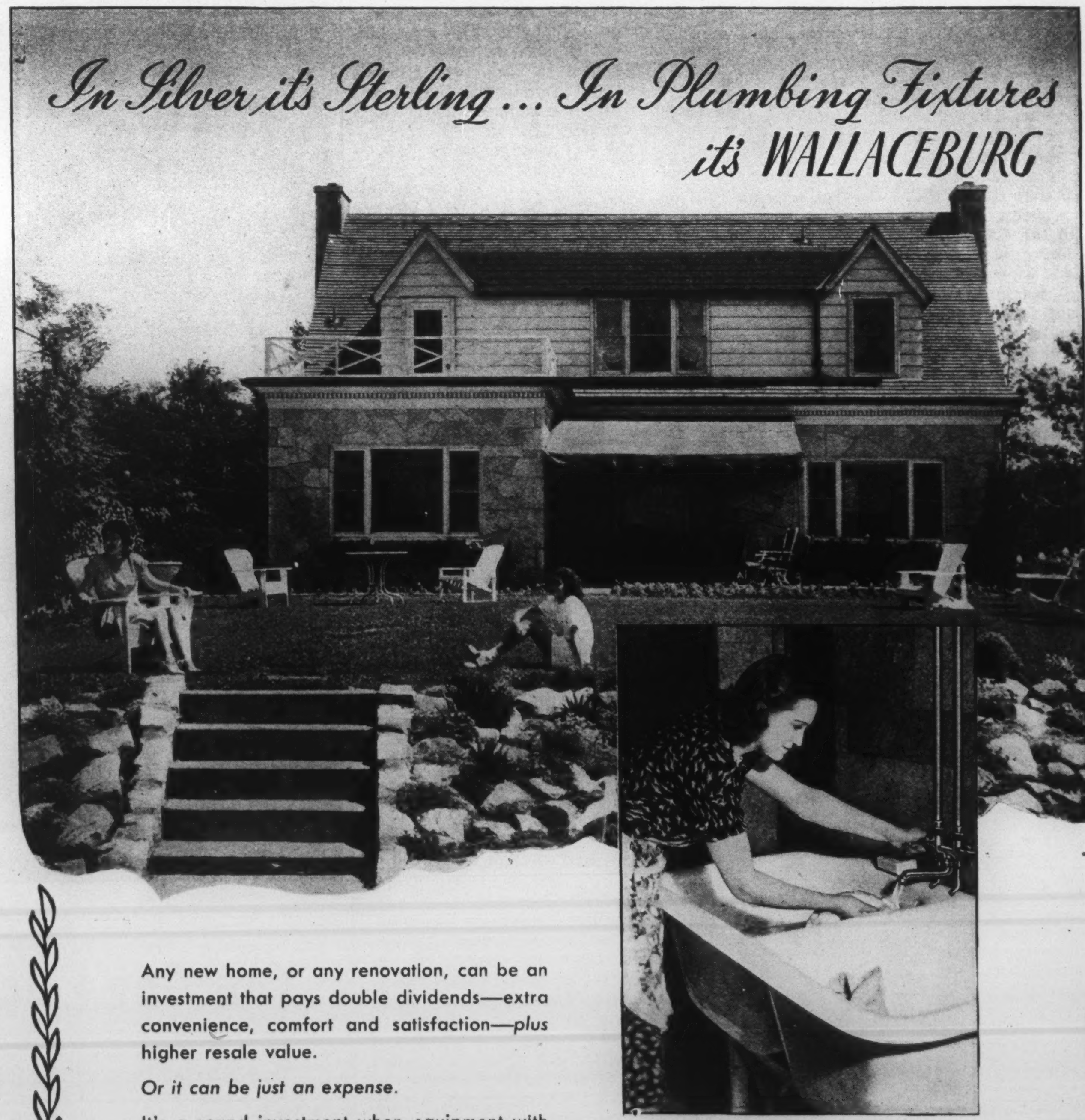

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THE MELTING POT

Kerensky Was Third Choice

By J. N. HARRIS

Montreal.

FOR people who like flights of fancy, and explorations into the somewhat profitless realm of "it might have been," we return you now, so to speak, to the studio, for an afternoon with Mr. Alexander Kerensky. Mr. Kerensky is a Russian gentleman, who is forced to live in exile because of his political opinions. He was once, for four months, Prime Minister of all the Russias.

We were led to believe, in youth, that the Kerensky government was a Caspar Milquetoast affair that found itself holding the bag and looking futile in the early stages of the Russian revolution, and through sheer lack of curiosity had assumed that Mr. Kerensky bought it in one of the earlier purges. Therefore, it was something of a shock to find Mr. Kerensky looking very fit and vigorous in the City of Montreal, and showing no trace of Milquetoast.

Mr. Kerensky is above medium height, solidly built, but not fat, and wears his gray hair in a crew cut that sits rather well over his well-weathered features. He wears thick-rimmed spectacles, which he removes as if by second sight when he is about to be photographed, a sure sign that he is a veteran of press conferences. One photographer shot him from every sort of Orsen Welles angle; and yet without interrupting his flow of speech, Mr. Kerensky managed to get the specs off at the right moment every time.

Communists would have us believe that in Russia there was no choice but between the cruel and corrupt regime of the Czar and the regime of Lenin. There was a third choice, however, and we found the proof of it sufficiently intriguing to seek Mr. Kerensky out for a private interview after his main press conference. Thus, for two and one half hours on a rainy afternoon, we ranged through the days of the revolution with one of its chief figures.

Mr. Kerensky spoke several times of democracy, a term so badgered about that we felt it worth recording what he understands by it.

Democracy, Mr. Kerensky said, is a system that recognizes the autonomy of man. Man is recognized as having a status equal to the people, and to the law. Man has a direct relationship with God, and no organization or state can come between them. The essential point about democracy, he thought, was the right to criticize the government without fear, and the right of every accused person to a trial under process of law not under the direct control of the Administration.

Alexander Kerensky, who was recently interviewed in Montreal by Saturday Night, was Prime Minister of Russia for four months in 1917, in a short-lived period of democracy. Bolsheviks defeated his soldiers, forced him underground and later into exile in Paris and New York. Kerensky says that anti-Communist activity exists today among the Asiatic tribes and farming Cossacks.

"I was a lawyer in Petersburg," Mr. Kerensky said, "and I gave up all the rest of my practice to specialize in defending political offenders. That was ten years before the revolution."

Somewhere about there we entered the airy realm of phantasy, wondering just what the world would be like today if Kerensky had succeeded in remaining in power. For a start, freedom of speech and the habeas corpus would have been introduced into Russia for the first time, we thought.

"The chief enemy of democracy," Mr. Kerensky went on, "is the materialistic philosophy that has been built on Rousseau. 'Man in a state of nature is good' finally turns into a piece of material; a dog, an oak tree, a stone, a man, are all very much the same thing, and can all be destroyed without misgiving if they become obstacles. That philosophy destroys all moral laws. It allows no value to culture, or experience, or religion."

MR. KERENSKY then stated very firmly that, in spite of the culture and civilization of Greece, no philosophy had been stated before Jesus that could be reconciled to the modern conception of democracy, and that, in his opinion, no democracy could remain a democracy in modern times without the Christian viewpoint. Mr. Kerensky is an adherent of the Greek Orthodox Church, although "not a very regular attendant."

The specific passage of Scripture which Mr. Kerensky cited as of particular importance was "Render unto Caesar—." This, he felt, placed the inescapable responsibility on the individual human being of determining which things were Caesar's and which were God's. The responsibility could not be discharged in any cynical or light-hearted manner; it made civil courage obligatory.

Now it might be worth while to digress a little, just to state that among persons who discourse on man and humanity we have met quite a number who were as cold and bloodless as a tract; they loved their fellow man but hated Jack Jones. Such was not our impression of Mr. Kerensky; neither did he appear to lean towards maudlin sentimentality in his thinking about the earth's most troublesome inhabitant.

Mr. Kerensky's career during the revolution appears to show that his convictions about the sacredness of human life are not mere theories. He was Minister of Justice in the government that overthrew the Czar in February (old style) 1917 (March by our calendar). In May he also assumed the Army and Navy portfolios.

"Many people in Petersburg wanted the tribunals set up at once," he said, "and all the horrors of the French revolution re-enacted. We were opposed. We had to build the whole machinery of government over again, and we had to prepare a draft constitution for the constituent assembly. We were also fighting a war. To protect them from the mob, we imprisoned the Czar and his family in their palace at Tsarske Seloe.

"The Czar seemed very happy in those days. I visited him often, and he seemed quite gay. He was relieved to be rid of the burden of responsibility. The Czarina was extremely intransigeant. She bristled during interviews. We tried to send them to England until the mob hatred could die down, but Lloyd George refused because their appearance in England might cause unrest there. So we sent them to Tobolsk, from which the Bolsheviks removed them to Ekaterinburg. Had they been in Tsarske Seloe at the time of the October revolution, they would have been killed at once."

MR. KERENSKY said that stories about Rasputin's power were not fairy tales. The Czarina believed firmly that Rasputin had a magic power of healing which helped her son with his hereditary ailment, just as it said in the film. And, as the Czarina wore the pants at Tsarske Seloe, she was able to hand very nearly absolute power over to the monk.

"That was Russia's tragedy," he added, "and the Romanoffs' tragedy."

In July, 1917, there was a Bolshevik uprising behind the front, an action concerted with German offensive operations. Mr. Kerensky was directing operations at the front at the time. One result of the uprising was the retirement of Prince Lvov, the first Prime Minister of the short-lived Russian democracy. Mr. Kerensky succeeded him. He described Prince Lvov as a very popular man, who had a deeply-rooted faith in the goodness of the Russian peasant.

In October (O.S.) the Bolsheviks struck again. Lenin, with a mixed crowd of seamen and soldiers, with German instructors, attacked near Petrograd. Mr. Kerensky, in command of some cavalry, a few infantry battalions, and some guns, was defeated. Believing, as he did and does, in moderation, law and order, it is not surprising. The downtrodden of Russia wanted blood and orgies and revenge, and they got them. They still have them, to a certain extent, says one who has watched the odd Russian orgy.

"I went underground, then," said Mr. Kerensky, "and lived until May among peasants who never betrayed me, although I was outlawed and there was a price on my head. In May I travelled to Murmansk, disguised as a demobilized Serbian officer, and sailed from Murmansk to Scapa Flow in a little British trawler with a 12-man crew. There were U-boats about, and the sea was rough, and altogether I was glad to reach Great Britain."

Since that time, Mr. Kerensky has lived in Paris for the most part, organizing as well as he could the expatriate Russians who wanted a democratic form of government, to be carefully distinguished from the romantic exiles who dreamed of a restoration of the bad old days. Since the fall of Paris he has been located in New York.

ON THE Russia of today, Mr. Kerensky expressed the view that the restoration of the Church was calculated to allay suspicion and resistance in Rumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia just before the Russian armies reached those regions.

"I have heard the claim made that what Russia possesses today is a 'race democracy,' a phrase which will receive approbation from many liberals in the U.S. Nevertheless, it is in Asiatic tribes admitted to full citizenship for the first time under the U.S. S.R. that much of the anti-Communist activity is going on today."

Others strongly opposed to the regime, according to Mr. Kerensky, are the Cossacks, who object to the collective farms. Nationalization of the land was one of the projects which the Kerensky government was about to undertake at the time it was overthrown, "in accordance with the wishes of about 80 per cent of the people." On this point, Mr. Kerensky has changed his views to some extent, because he said, during an earlier press conference, that the land reform which the Weimar republic should have carried out and didn't was breaking up the great estates and giving them to the peasants.

He did not state, however, how he would prevent peasants from selling their small-holdings back to big landowners, probably because we forgot to ask him.

One of the qualities that Mr. Kerensky admires in "the Anglo-Saxons" is that ability to reach a compromise which has been termed their genius. Can one be blamed for wasting a few seconds wondering what the Big Four Conferences or the United Nations would be like with a Mr. Kerensky representing the Russian democracy? But there, there, it just didn't happen, so we might as well return rapidly to horrid reality. Nevertheless, we brought away from the interview an impression of a very sporting old gentleman who has been an outstanding lawyer and parliamentarian, and has turned aside to command armies, and who has come through a period of underground life and exile in a condition that is a credit to the human race for which he works.

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GOODYEAR

MANHATTAN PLAYGOER

"Sweethearts" and Critics Meet With the Happiest of Results

By NAT BENSON

New York.

IF THERE is such a place as heaven, our particular penthouse area therein will and must be tenanted entirely by people like Bobby Clark. You can have your papier-maché Hamlets like Charles Verdoux, Chaplin and your hard-grinding, violently striving funsmiths like Eddie Cantor and Ed Wynn, but we'll still take Bobby Clark as the finest comedian of them all. We would go even further and say probably the foremost as well as the most durable comedian of his time.

Everything Clark does, he does superbly. His raffish leer, his ill-founded innocence, his always apt grimacings and his complete naturalness are the unmistakable trademarks of the true master of buffoonery. While Cantor, Wynn, Zero Mostel, Henny Youngman and their ilk grimly knock themselves out (but seldom their audiences) in frenzied efforts to be all too funny, somehow the inimitable Bobby Clark always seems to be doing it the easy way. He honestly appears to be having as much fun up on the stage amusing himself, as his audience is having out front. Not without cause, he is still our pet zany—and that of most of Manhattan's more sapient dramassassins.

Bawdlerized

Fate and Paula Stone have provided Bobby with an almost perfect vehicle in the remade "bawdlerized" version of Victor Herbert's classic of the 1910's "Sweethearts". The modern hitsmiths have taken an innocuous and always pleasant little fiesta of mistaken identity in a peaceful and, therefore, mythical Balkan kingdom called Sylvania. The music is typically pleasant, wholly dated Victor Herbert, not the genial maestro at his sentimental, gentlemanly heart-breaking best, but Victor having himself and his audience a happily melodic good time and staying as far away as possible from anything gauche or unhappy.

The original "Sweethearts" opened on September 8, 1913, about six months after we at the ripe age of ten saw the late great Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree give his superb portrait of Wolsey in "Henry VIII" at the mysteriously-deceased Amby Small's old Grand Opera House. Of "Sweethearts" première, every critic said pleasant things: "Herbert Music Again Charms", "Miss (Christine, not Jeannette) McDonald Again Pleases", "Pleasure for Both Eye and Ear." It is refreshing to note that in those ornate and gracious Edwardian days, critics wrote long flourishing sentences, to wit Adolf Klauber in the New York *Times* who tossed off this playful schnitzel of verbiage, patting Victor on the back in a dignified way: "Mr. Herbert, as is often his habit, has provided a very well-written score in which there are many numbers of excellent quality, several of them graced with delightful touches of unexpectedness which (if the bull be excused) one has come to expect of him, and at least one song, 'Sweethearts', which is destined to become a best seller at the music counters." We'll excuse the bull, Herr Klauber, even if it is as long as a dachshund.

Unsubtly Funny

Anent the central character, Mikel Mikeloviz, a critic said of 1913 comic Tom McNaughton's antics that he was "very funny in a fashion not exactly subtle." We wonder what said critic would have said of Bobby Clark, for we don't know any comic who can be as bawdily funny as that seasoned bodice-peeker can, without giving much offence even to the immediate object of his "research". Dashing hither and yon with the unbridled energy of a passionate pixie full of Haig & Haig, pursuing all and sundry femininity with the brash indiscrimination of Harpo Marx or Count Bruga, Bobby does his usual wonderful job as a Sixth Avenue Scarpia. He is eternally, irreconcilably and always hopelessly on-the-make. No lady or otherwise in the cast is safe from the obvious line-plunges of this Union Square Don Juan, but he never gets anywhere. He is a Casanova who winds up as blameless as a Puritan. He is invariably smacked down before he has gained a yard. But he always stays right in there punching, besieging with indomitable earnestness whatever lady is still within reach.

All this is part of Bobby's Pan-like charm, his wistful but always purposeful version of *L'Après-midi d'un Faune*. The raffishly funny new book by John Cecil Holm and the many carefully contrived situations, which allow Bobby's sexagenarian libido to break loose at five-minute intervals, inject into the present revival of the schmaltzy "Sweethearts" of 1913 something rich and strange in the way of suggestive tabasco, which makes one feel that Victor Herbert with his innate gentility wouldn't have considered Bobby's antic lunges a whit refined.

Be that as it may, the late Paul McCullough's tireless partner is a delight to watch. He lets himself go and, although the ladies of his pursuit never go with him, the audience always gleefully follows. His endless gusto, his perfect timing, his ability to make the most of any bit of nonsensical business, however thin, his undiscouraged ogle, and his delight in the discomfiture of pompous persons make us believe that he has become a great American institution. Somehow they should get Bobby into the U.N. to give a much-needed laugh to that earnest-visaged bevy of humorless hombres. The cares of the world (and the U.N. have 'em all) might seem less fardelous after a quarter-hour of Bobby Clark's racy goings-on.

Other Good Comedians

The rest of the show is always entertaining. Quite a few talented minor comedians: Anthony Kembie Cooper as the goofy P. Algernon Slingsby; Marjorie Gateson, an experienced trouper as the knowing dowager who bears the brunt of Bobby's offensives; Paul Best as a dizzy Dutch Ambassador; that charming all-round, singing and dancing comedienne June Knight; Richard Benson and Phil Crosbie as two pie-faced footmen attempting to be conspirators. Mark Dawson and Gloria Lind make the handsomest lovers we have seen and heard sing tunefully in a long while.

Probably the funniest thing in a show that is built for "laffs", is the marvellous mock oratorio called "*Pilgrims of Love*" yowled by a sextette of melancholy monks, in which Bobby frequently runs off on weird unharmonic tangents of his own. It got six encores the night we heard it and a rousing "NO!" from Bobby when the audience demanded a seventh.

Another excellent feature of the show is that its two long acts are entirely different in key and content. The first is the customary noisy bustling fiesta in the village square with a lot of dashing-about and plenty of colorful action, splendid uniforms, bevies of pretty dancers and all the well-known, long-proven razz-ma-tazz of musical comedy. The second act moves into the higher plane of palace intrigue with Clark doing an hour-long burlesque of the flossy Sardou-Figaro kind of intrigue which lends itself so well to satiric burlesque. No comedian could get more laughs out of all this artificial bologna and grotesque courtliness than Bobby does. His exaggerated punctilio, his over-elaborate sense of etiquette more than qualify him for an ambassadorship to the kingdom of Moronia. Personally, we'd like to see "Mikel Mikeloviz" meet Molotov, for Vyacheslav The Dour often looks as if one or two good laughs might make a happier man of him.

We have seen four good musical shows in the past eight weeks, "Oklahoma", "Carousel", "Brigadoon" (of which more anon) and "Sweethearts". Each of them has something the others lack. "Oklahoma's" music and lyrics are the

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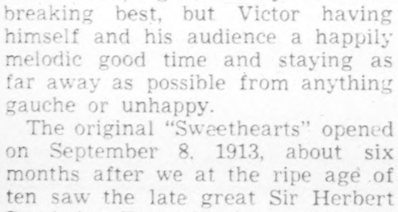

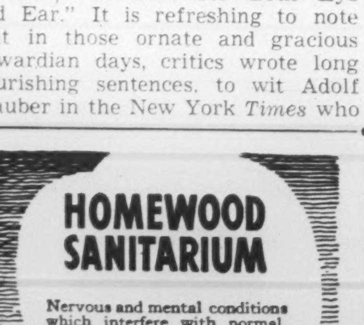

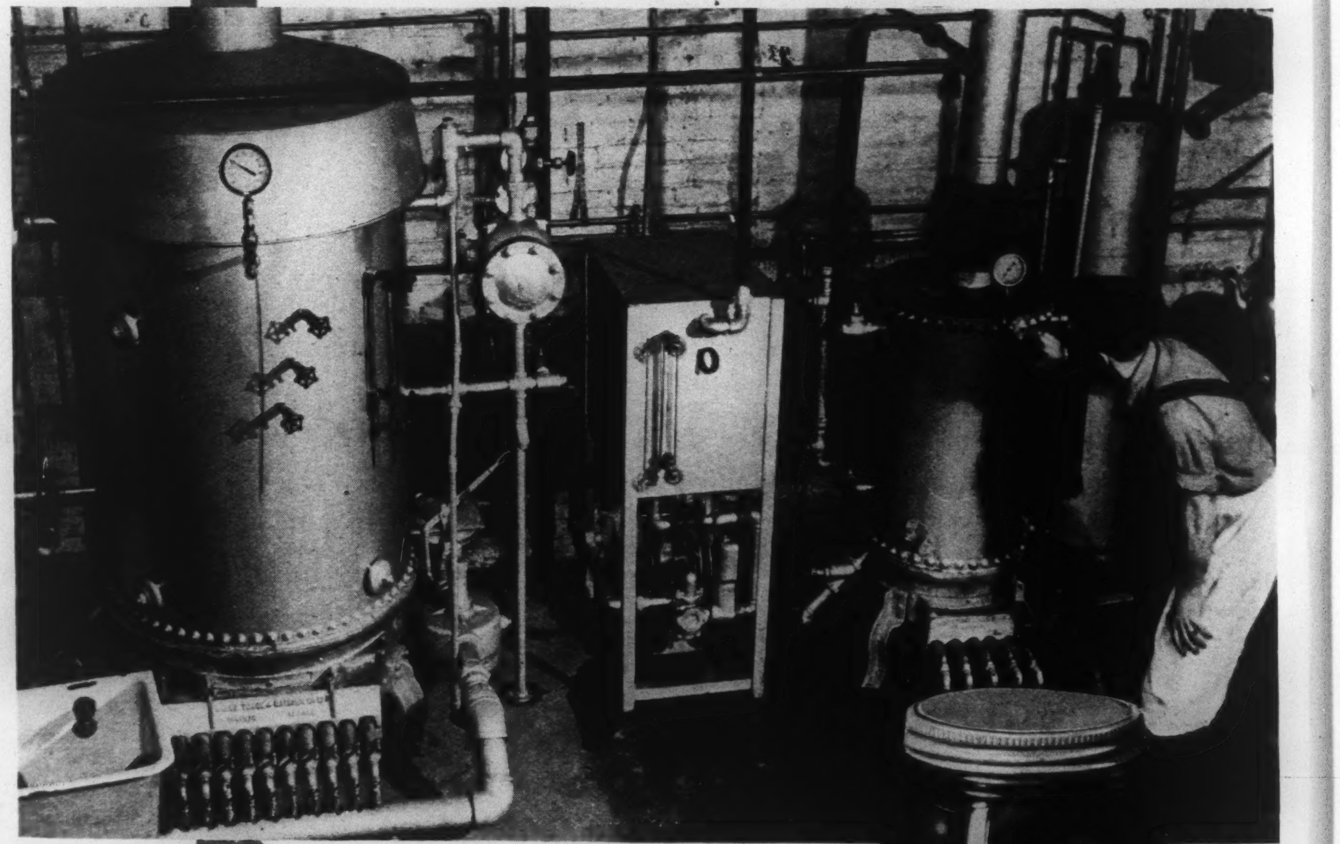

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brightest of many a day; "Carousel" has a peculiarly moving wistfulness about it which never gets very far from tragedy; "Brigadoon" is a spell of pure enchantment and fantasy with second-rate music, and "Sweethearts" is unparalleled for comedy. Perhaps because we saw it with that boon companion and fine amateur actor, Si Birge of Oakville, might have made it seem a trifle funnier. The whole show is so refreshingly natural that we all but forgot our critical function and laughed out loud at least ten times. But we are in good company, for even George Jean Nathan likes Bobby Clark and says so repeatedly and emphatically.

Antidote to O'Neill

We wonder whether Bobby hasn't done more for the American playgoer than Eugene O'Neill. We well remember the grim rainy night we sat through and were eloquently harrowed by O'Neill's fiercely realistic "Iceman Cometh". At the end of four hours we felt: "Well, there's always the East River—or a high building." But we felt just the reverse of that after seeing "Sweethearts". We almost forgot those other grim zanies, Senator Taft and John L. Lewis, who are daily frightening the wits out of 130,000,000 people on both sides of the fence.

There is a local story about the grimness of people like O'Neill and the above dangerous contemporaries. As you may recall, there is an hour's intermission for dinner between the hour-and-a-quarter Act I of O'Neill's gloomy super-drama and the last three acts. In that dolorous interval, crushed devotees of the drama frequently filed silently into Sardi's, there to meditate on the futility of existence, munch a hard roll, and realize what harrowing dramatic delights lay ahead of them in the next three hours. A discerning and sympathetic head-waiter saw one such group of mourners filing in one bitter night, and guessed where they had been and what they were still in for. Lowering a commiserating eyebrow, he inquired: "Six double Scotches, sir?"

It makes no difference on Broadway who you are, what you are, how great you were once, if you haven't "got the stuff" today. Undoubtedly Ferenc Molnar is one of the finest living dramatists. The man who wrote "Liliom", "The Guardsman" and half-a-dozen other splendid plays, recently sat in on the production of one of his later works, "Miracle in the Mountains". Even the lovely Julie Hayden couldn't make much of it. Critic Nathan, an ardent Molnarite (and Haydenite), alone spared it his customary belaboring. He said he liked the play, called it "a bit of lace turned into burlap". Befuddled direction and a poor translation, which Molnar refused to remedy, all added up to a speedy demise. The other critics literally beat the pants off "Miracle in the Mountains". Nathan did his best to defend it to no avail. Wrote he: "That such a play would appeal to the kind of people who have made howling box-office successes of those dealing with fashionable adultery ('O Mistress Mine'), kept women ('Born Yesterday'), and political dirt ('State of the Union'), was, of course, unthinkable, and it died an immediate death. But there is, or at least there should be a small place for it in the satisfaction of that lesser number to whom the theatre is not necessarily always a tabloid honkey-tonk."

The Critics

Much has been said for and against the critics, but for the most part, when their digestions, their amours and their outlook on life in general are on the beam, their views in print can be trusted. They keep Broadway and, aside from it, the better ideals of the theatre, from becoming junky, loud, cheap and pointless, like 80 per cent of Hollywood's stream of productions and gold-plated ideals. The New York critics fall mercilessly and almost in a body on the cheap, the vulgar, the loud, the over-pretentious, the posturing pseudo-art form, the meretricious, the self-important and the tasteless. They are purgatives, but they help keep the Big City clean of dramatic refuse and garbage. Loony "mellerdramas", even starring such actresses as Tallu. Bankhead, get short shrift from them. Fine English actors like Olivier and Gielgud get their choicest phrases of approval. Lesser English stars are relegated at once to limbo. The odd critic like Wolcott Gibbs sets standards so high that even he could never attain them; true, there is the odd perennial pickle-puss among them, who, like Matthew Arnold, "approved of very little and even that, with distinct reservations", but by and large, they are highly intelligent, incisively analytical men, not necessarily of good will, but of devastating common sense who have fixed standards of excellence, and will say no good word for junk, bilge or bologna, however lushly and expensively presented. They knock off the wasteful, tuneless, mediocre and dull shows at first night; their sharp blasts of good judgment practically guarantee that few plays unfit to survive last more than a week without their producers pouring more scads of wasted money down the golden drain. The critics even see to it that New York, which suffers from a great shortage of theatres, doesn't have its theatres squatted on by worthless shows.

A few of New York's critics, like some in Canada, are only semi-suborned press agents, who have a good word to say for almost everyone, anywhere, anytime, because it means more cakes and ale. But in the main they definitely *know* and fearlessly *do* their stuff. Few poor shows ever get by these sentinels. They are not afraid to call a spade a sanguinary shovel, and they usually do. But the opinions of 95 per cent of them are unpurchasable. And that counts for much. We could certainly use a few such critics North of the Border in many of our dailies, where for the most part our critics are deathly afraid of the front office, the advertising managers, the circulation men, and the wrath of the impresarios, who are all too ready to crash the managing editors' offices, pound the desk and threaten to stop advertising. I speak from experience, as once on the *Winnipeg Free Press* the great John W. Dafoe stood up for me stoutly in such a crisis, less than a year after a waspish Toronto tycoon had eased me out into Bay Street for long ago daring to underrate the rank summer fare of several cinema palaces back in the brave days of 1928.

THE BOOKSHELF

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Eyes of the World May Assist U.S. to Solve Its Own Racial Problem

By JOHN H. YOCOM

JIM CROW AMERICA—by Earl Conrad—Collins—$3.50.

A STAR POINTED NORTH—by Edmund Fuller—Musson—$3.

THE WAY OF THE SOUTH—by Howard W. Odum—Macmillan—$3.

OUR NEGRO VETERANS—by Charles G. Bolté and Louis Harris—Canadian Forum Book Service—25c.

IN HIS *Saturday Review of Literature* criticism of Sinclair Lewis's "Kingsblood Royal" Clifton Fadiman labels the Negro Problem as the American Problem, "one of the obstacles we place in the way of our becoming very American and very great." Hatred of race or of class, he continues, is but a sign of the lack of self-confidence, and the urge to lynch and to torture is the only way that sign can fully manifest itself. But we notice an increasing number of signs that the people of the U.S.—both white and black, both northerners and southerners—are tackling the American problem by trying to build a stronger self-confidence, which is just what a psychiatrist would recommend for an afflicted, vicious individual.

The flood of magazine articles and books on the subject, the recent holding of proper lynch trials, and a general U.S. awareness that in this era of American leadership the world is watching her chicaneries and failures in democracy at home are all signs of the times.

"We do not believe in enslaving Jews," said a white southerner with a great air of liberalism to Earl Conrad, author of "Jim Crow America", "because Jews are white people and no white people should enslave any other white people. Niggers, that's different." Conrad's detection of camouflaged illiberal "liberalism" like this, if offering no solution, at least rephrases the question. False generalities about Negroes ("they're born singers and dancers; they're born rapists") he drags into the open. And he flays both the Booker T. Washington, mealy-mouthed and compromising type of Negro and the "liberal" white leaders who vociferously champion secondary and college education "of the technical type, of course" for Negroes while barring their entry into the professions. A "two-worlds" set-up in the U.S., no matter how benevolent, is no solution to the American problem.

As a white newspaperman working on a large Negro paper, a student of history and former labor organizer, Conrad is courageous and devoted to fighting for the democratic principles involved. His book is a collection of essays and incidents from his own studies, talks and experiences. His efforts to be objective are apparent and admirable but rage within him when he sees Negro oppression burns too greatly for him to give any solution acceptable in the summer of 1947. Perhaps in fifty years if the blacks continue to tolerate their own and our fumbling (which Conrad doubts), yes. The question of mixed marriages, for instance, has for him only one answer now: accept them. It is better to advocate the marriage of people of any color than to advocate repression and suppression of any people.

Political events and corresponding literary developments have at last succeeded in ending the more or less conscious conspiracy, indifference, opposition and distortion which have prevailed for many decades but Jim Crow economics are fundamentally the same today as they were when the blacks were imported. The Negro has always represented a special and traditional source of extra income to the business and propertied classes of America, especially in the South. Every other detail of Negro-white economy falls into place: a maid for $10 a month, 25c for $3 worth of laundry, restrictive covenants on property. (But any prejudice comes at a high price and, paradoxically, all this Jim Crowism of separate areas, tenements, schools, etc. actually costs the U.S. more than cheap Negro labor saves.)

The measure of the advance of white Americans toward full democracy, says Conrad, is determined by the progress which the Negro makes in achieving integration—away from segregation. He concludes with two warnings: 1) that the Negro, rightly or wrongly, is looking more and more to Russia; 2) that all blacks of the world are joining hands with the new ease of communication now available to all human beings.

Another Douglass?

"A Star Pointed North" by Edmund Fuller is a historical novel about Frederick Douglass, the first great U.S. Negro leader in the 19th century, a man whom Conrad rates far above the acquiescent Booker T. As an 18-year-old slave Douglass escaped from the South to New England and lived as a free man, a shipyard laborer with his wife and children. He became an eloquent abolitionist, roused the nation, escaped the slave catchers, and argued with Lincoln in the White House. The human side to the story is a sordid triangle affair involving Douglass, a white woman social worker and his wife Anna. The author has been a better researcher in detail than novelist. Character portrayal is good but the plot flaps wildly with excessive material and fighting propaganda. There is need for another Douglass now; better still if a white Douglass should happen along too.

Why does the South lack leaders capable of resolving not only the American problem but regional puzzles as well? Dr. Howard Odum, an outstanding sociologist and first president of the Southern Regional Council, has some of the answers in "The Way of the South", a book much quieter and less impassioned than Conrad's. The South's background has three main elements: 1) a rich endowment by nature; 2) the influence of frontier life; 3) successive migrations. On the credit side he says that the South of all U.S. regions has individualism, personality, strong allegiance, love of freedom and other frontier qualities. The U.S. planter aristocracy, about which northerners like to joke, have contributed to U.S. ideals, independence and government. But in the debit column he puts the wealth, waste and misery of "cotton economy".

A Regional Culture

To Odum, who is much less alarmed than Conrad, the Negro is but one segment of the whole south problem. After fitting the South into the broad American pattern he asks, "What can be done to produce the South at its best?" For an answer he traces the evolving of a special regional culture in religion, position of women, education, music, art and the Negro. But unfortunately the South's political and social emphasis of late has been that of the demagogues, the Negro question conveniently forgotten.

Odum believes in a healthy regionalism in the U.S., but not sectionalism. However, it's the nation's duty—and here he speaks the same as Conrad—to help the South solve the "troubles of injustice". The nation cannot reach for global democracy unless it can forthwith reshape its own undemocratic procedures.

Best example of how those undemocratic procedures are flowing like viruses in the nation's arteries is the report of "Our Negro Veterans", No. 128 in the pamphlet series of the U.S. Public Affairs Committee. Based on a series of surveys, it is a heart-rending record that Negro vets have all the white lads' problems (housing, jobs, education facilities) with the greater obstacle of melanin, the element of dark skin pigmentation. The Negro soldiers filled the roster of army tasks but now as civilians find only the menial old-line Negro jobs offered. As a result they re-enlist in greater proportions than whites. The great American Legion is cold to the colored boy but the American Veterans' Committee, a leftish outfit with no segregated chapters, welcomes him.

Some time—perhaps tomorrow—the American problem may not be solvable in terms of segregation, education or veteran rehabilitation.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Brilliant and Popular Conductor; Canadians at Berkshire Centre

By JOHN H. YOCOM

FEW conductors possess as many assets of musicianship as does tall, blond, serious-faced Tauno Hannikainen, since 1942 regular conductor of the Duluth Symphony, and last week the Toronto Prom Orchestra seemed aware of most of them. The result was a performance equal to the sensation when Hannikainen guest-conducted the Prom last year. But let it also be said that the Philharmonic Orchestra has become a remarkably smooth organization. It gave fullest attention to exacting Hannikainen in his authoritative handling of the works—Wagner's "Rienzi" Overture, Sibelius' "Valse Triste", the Wolff-Ferrari "Susanna" Overture and the complete "Scheherazade" by Rimsky-Korsakoff.

Tauno's beat is clear and persuasive and easily conveys to the players both his knowledge of and feeling for the score. (Incidentally he conducts without score.) Climaxes and shadings made for more tasteful conducting than that of the week before. From the simple to the complex, interpretations were characterized by technical excellence and good taste. After hearing "Rienzi" we should not be satisfied in the future with any expressional subtleties being missed, for last week all sections of the orchestra showed that they can pick up the signals if the conductor will just lay them down. "Valse Triste", which has been done in all kinds of arrangements with every degree of cloying, maudlin sentimentality imaginable, became the wistful tone poem as conceived by Jan Sibelius. At this week's Prom, Hannikainen was giving Sibelius further attention in the Violin D Minor Concerto (with Toronto violinist Robert Graham) and the dramatic "Finlandia". For Hannikainen is a Sibelius expert, and it is always good to hear an expert whether it be MacMillan on Bach or Oscar Levant on Gershwin.

Tauno's father, a distinguished composer and teacher, was a good friend of Sibelius and often visited him at his secluded forest home near Jarvenpaa, where most of his great works were composed. Hannikainen Jr. attended the Sibelius Academy at Helsinki. As a youth he concertized throughout northern Europe with brothers Vaino (harp) and Ilmari (piano). In 1938 he was sent by the Finnish Government to the U.S. to conduct a special concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He came again in 1940 to conduct the Boston and Philadelphia orchestras, then to Duluth on a permanent appointment. His popularity and success were immediate and lasting. Last season he was engaged as guest conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra for thirteen concerts.

John Cozens, who recently was elected president of Toronto Branch of Ontario Registered Music Teachers Association. A staff member of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, he is secretary of Canadian Music Council, lecturer in church music at Wycliffe College, and conductor of the famed, a capella Tallis Choir.

Kilt for Presentation

Guest soloist was tall, handsome (despite baldness) Bass-baritone Philip MacGregor, who sang a group of Scottish songs as well as the recitative and air "Arm, arm, ye brave!" from Handel's "Judas Maccabeus" and the aria "Il lacerato spirito" from Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra". Dressed in kilt and other national accoutrements for effective presentation of the first group, MacGregor sang with appropriate accent and trill, a sympathy for the spirit of the songs, and good intonation. Simeon Joyce was at the piano. The soloist's volume was a match for the teasing acoustics of the arena. In the arias, with the orchestra, his singing was impressive in tone and diction but in the higher register lacked some of the richness and power it possessed in the bass range.

The Berkshire Music Centre at Tanglewood, in Lenox, Mass., opened its fifth season last week with music lovers from many Canadian cities and towns — including Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, London and Three Rivers—among the 420 students. The men from Toronto who will be spending the next six weeks "living and working in music" at the summer school of Boston Symphony Orchestra are Victor Feldbrill, brilliant violin pupil of Kathleen Parlow at the Toronto Conservatory's Senior School (S. N., June 14), Norman B. McElheran, music critic, and Samuel Hersenhoren of Canadian concert and radio fame. During the month of June Mr. Hersenhoren was guest conductor of the Buffalo Philharmonic for four Pop concerts.

—Photo by du Bois

Samuel Hersenhoren, well-known Canadian orchestral conductor, who has been guest conductor of the Buffalo Philharmonic Orchestra for four Pop concerts during the month of June. For six weeks he is studying conducting under Serge Koussevitsky at famed Berkshire Music Centre.

Residents of 40 states are enrolled at the Berkshire Centre, and 15 countries, including Canada, Hungary, Australia, Chile, Norway, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Brazil, Lebanon, Palestine, Holland, Greece, Colombia and Uruguay.

Directed by the founder Serge Koussevitsky, the school's curriculum will include attendance at 12 concerts of the Berkshire Festival, on weekends from July 13 through Aug. 10. Included in the faculty are Aaron Copland, composer, who will be assistant director; Arthur Honegger, Swiss composer, who has come from France to teach at the school; Stanley Chapple, who is a frequent guest conductor of the Prom concerts (S. N., May 24), the dean, and Leonard Bernstein, conductor, who will assist in the continuing class of Dr. Koussevitsky, with Richard Burgin and Eleazar de Carvalho. William Primrose will head the chamber music department, Boris Goldovsky the opera and Hugh Ross and Robert Shaw the choral section.

Summer Recitals

The celebrated concert pianist, Mme. Lubka Kolessa, is recitalist at the third program given during the Toronto Conservatory of Music Summer School, next Wednesday, July 16, at 5 o'clock in Conservatory Concert Hall. Her program includes Vivaldi's "Concerto Grosso" in D Minor, "Three Capriccios" by Scarlatti, "Fantasy in F Minor" by Chopin, and Brahms' "Variations in Fugue on a Theme by Handel".

The same week on Friday at 5 p.m., the distinguished baritone and voice teacher, George Lambert, gives the fourth program, assisted by Kathleen Busby, soprano, and Jean Letourneau, tenor, with Weldon Kilburn at the piano. George Lambert has chosen first a group of 16th and 17th century Italian songs, including compositions by Scarlatti and Monteverdi. The second group consists of six songs from Schumann's "Dichterliebe" and the first part will be closed with five songs by the modern English composer, Peter Warlock. For the second half of the program, all the artists combine to present Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue", a short solo opera written for soprano, tenor and baritone.

Book of Folk-Songs

The National Museum of Canada has issued an excellent little collection of thirty Canadian folk-songs, some appearing for the first time and others drawn from earlier collections, with the uninspiring, if not downright corny, title of "Come A Singing!" It is listed as Bulletin No. 107 in Anthropological Series No. 26 and may be obtained from the King's Printer for 25 cents. Selection and editing have been the work of Marius Barbeau and Arthur Bourinot; Arthur Lismer prepared the illustrations and the cover. The songs should be welcomed by glee clubs and other informal choral groups for unison singing. Although only single melody lines are furnished with each song, a competent pianist should be able to improvise simple harmony accompaniment.

T.S.O. Annual Report

For the first time in eight years, the Toronto Symphony Orchestra Association closes its year with a deficit, W. G. Watson, president, recently told the annual meeting at the Toronto Art Gallery. The deficit amounts to $4,144, as compared to a surplus of $1,312 at the end of the previous season. Despite this deficit, Sir Ernest MacMillan stated, the Toronto orchestra's earnings in proportion to its budget remain higher than those of any other major symphony on the American continent. Total earnings amounted to $177,834; expenditures were $233,736. Contributions to the sustaining fund augment-

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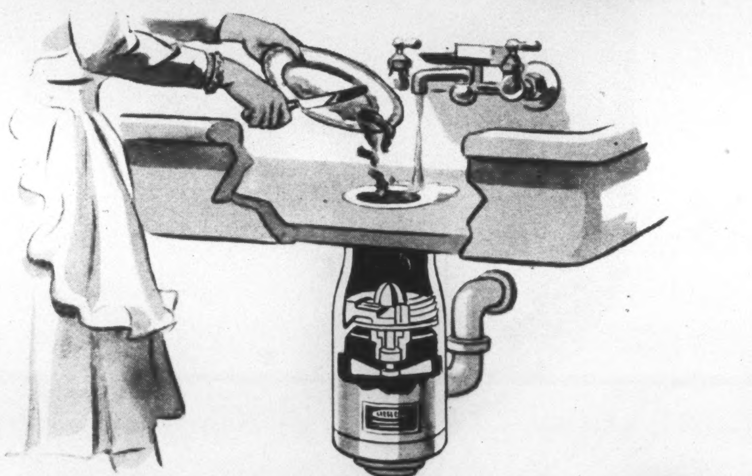

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ed earnings by $50,445. Administrations costs were higher including orchestra members' salaries, up $18,196.

Revenue for secondary school concerts was lower last season by $380 than in the previous season; for the Pop concert series there was a decline in ticket revenue from the previous year of $668; but the subscription series on Tuesday evenings showed an increase of $7,491.

More series tickets in advance of the concert season, 1,723 for Tuesday and 1,124 for Wednesday, have been sold than ever before. High school concerts will be discontinued until they are again made possible by a grant from the province or the city of Toronto. Five afternoon concerts will be given for children, each to a different audience. The Robert Simpson Company will again sponsor the Pop concerts over a 26-week period.

Next Prom

An interesting group is to appear at next Thursday's Promenade Symphony Concert in Varsity Arena. A vocal ensemble—"The Troubadours"—will present solos, duets and quartets with the orchestra. This group consists of four outstanding vocalists: Hilda Morse, soprano; Suzanne Sten, Mezzo-soprano; Leopold Simoneau, tenor, and John de Merchant, baritone, who is the founder of the quartet and whose authoritative knowledge of American folk music lends a distinctive color to this outstanding ensemble. Guy Fraser Harrison will conduct.

THE FILM PARADE

A Million Dollar Setting for the Life of Simplicity and Poverty

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

ONE of the major mysteries of the screen for me is how film-children can look like children, act like children and share most of the emotions and intensities of childhood without managing to suggest any child I ever laid eyes on. Claude Jarman Jr.'s performance in "The Yearling" won an award and the praise of any number of discriminating people. Yet it gave me through most of the picture the same sort of creeping discomfort that I used to experience as a child when small children were pushed on the Sunday School platform and made to recite affecting pieces taught them by professional elocutionists.

No child who is smart enough to act through a long emotional role could possibly miss the excitement and admiration that his acting arouses in adults. So he obligingly "acts" all over the place, with an abandon that real children rarely display except during temper tantrums. (The temper tantrums of screen children are notably authentic.) Thus he tends to become an innocent little emotional charlatan, and the sound-track abets him by pitching his voice to a plaintive shrillness, and the camera lingers on and on, prolonging and enlarging his heartbreak till the last smothered sob has been wrenched from the audience. A great deal of this sort of thing goes on in "The Yearling", against a background of artfully arranged palms, rich terra cotta earth and skies as blue as blueing and hung with cumulus clouds in camera-study formation.

Arranged to Perfection

The story itself is simple and moving. The passion that all good children feel for small animals is as touching as it is authentic and the idyll of boy and deer is persuasive without sentimentality. Indeed, all the relationships in the picture are so sound and right that no amount of miscasting or artifice can altogether spoil them. In addition there are a number of highly dramatic sequences which fit equally well into the production and the story—the bear hunt, a lusty pioneer brawl, Pa's encounter with the rattle-snake, the disastrous rainfall, the killing of the deer. Over all the longer stretches, however, production and story are hopelessly at odds. Gregory Peck and Jane Wyman, though they perform with quiet competence are as little adapted, physically, to their roles as they would be to wrestling with Florida swamp lands. The swamp lands themselves have been arranged to perfection, without a tree or a patch of water or even a palm frond out of place. And for a final touch of the art that advertises art, all the major emotional crises are heightened by unaccountable bursts of heavenly choral music. By Hollywood standards, you can't film a really moving story of near-destitution without spending at least a million dollars.

If you are planning a holiday treat for the children, you had better be warned that "The Yearling" will fill them with unbearable anguish and pity. They would probably spend a much happier afternoon up the street at "It Happened on Fifth Avenue", which is about a lovable old tramp (Victor Moore) who sneaks into a millionaire's boarded-up residence and turns it into a veterans' housing project. The little ones may not be able to understand how he brings about the reform of the grasping owner (I didn't follow it very closely myself), but at least they aren't likely to confuse anything in the picture with reality; and after all, hokum is a lot better for them than heartbreak.

"Boomerang!"

Producer Louis de Rochemont, who gave us "The House on 52nd Street", has now turned his attention to civilian melodrama, while continuing to employ his March of Time technique. "Boomerang!" deals in semi-documentary, semi-fictional fashion with an actual episode in the early career of Homer Cummings, Franklin Roosevelt's first Attorney General. As state's attorney in Connecticut, Mr. Cummings was called on to prosecute a man accused of a brutal murder. Convinced that the man was innocent, he dropped his prosecution and fought his way through all the obstacles presented by political chicanery, public hysteria, the police and press opposition, to secure the man's acquittal.

The newsreel technique employed here gives the picture a sharp arresting authenticity. At the same time it imports, along with the virtues of the method, some of its irritating features—the over-insistence, the repetitive shots for emphasis, the re-iterative voice on the sound-track. The film improves both in pace and interest when these preliminaries are over and it can devote itself briskly to telling its story, with its shrewd uncompromising revelations of both the best and the worst aspects of American politics and justice. The picture was shot in Stamford, Connecticut, and many of the actors are Stamford citizens. You would have considerable difficulty, however, in distinguishing the amateurs here from the less familiar professionals. Among the better known professional performers are Dana Andrews as the state's attorney, Lee Cobb as a police chief, and Sam Levene as a police reporter, all of them excellent.

—Photo by du Bois

Marina Svetlova, shown here with partner Alexis Dolinoff, will be guest artist at the Promenade Concert on July 24. For three years she won International Dance Championship in Paris, was a member of the original famed Ballet Russe. Her Prom Concert partner will be Robert Roland.

SWIFT REVIEW

GREAT EXPECTATIONS. The Dickens novel vividly and beautifully screened, under the direction of David Lean. With John Mills, Valerie Hobson.

THE WEB. A tautly constructed melodrama, with the usual elements of murder, blackmail and bad company. With Ella Raines, Edmond O'Brien.

FIESTA. A big foolish technicolor with a Mexican background and Swimmer Esther Williams as a lady bull-fighter.

CYNTHIA. A Cinderella romance which will delight teen-agers. Older types had better stay away.

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GIELGUD PLAYS LONDON

THE John Gielgud production of Congreve's "Love for Love" will be playing Hamilton, Ont., on Thursday, July 24, and the London Little Theatre's Grand on Friday, July 25, and matinee and evening of Saturday, July 26, according to the revised and now confirmed schedule which has been announced.

The Gielgud company commences its Canadian tour with the witty Restoration comedy at Toronto's Royal Alex. theatre on July 14 and will be there a week. On Monday and Tuesday, July 21 and 22, the players will perform in Ottawa.

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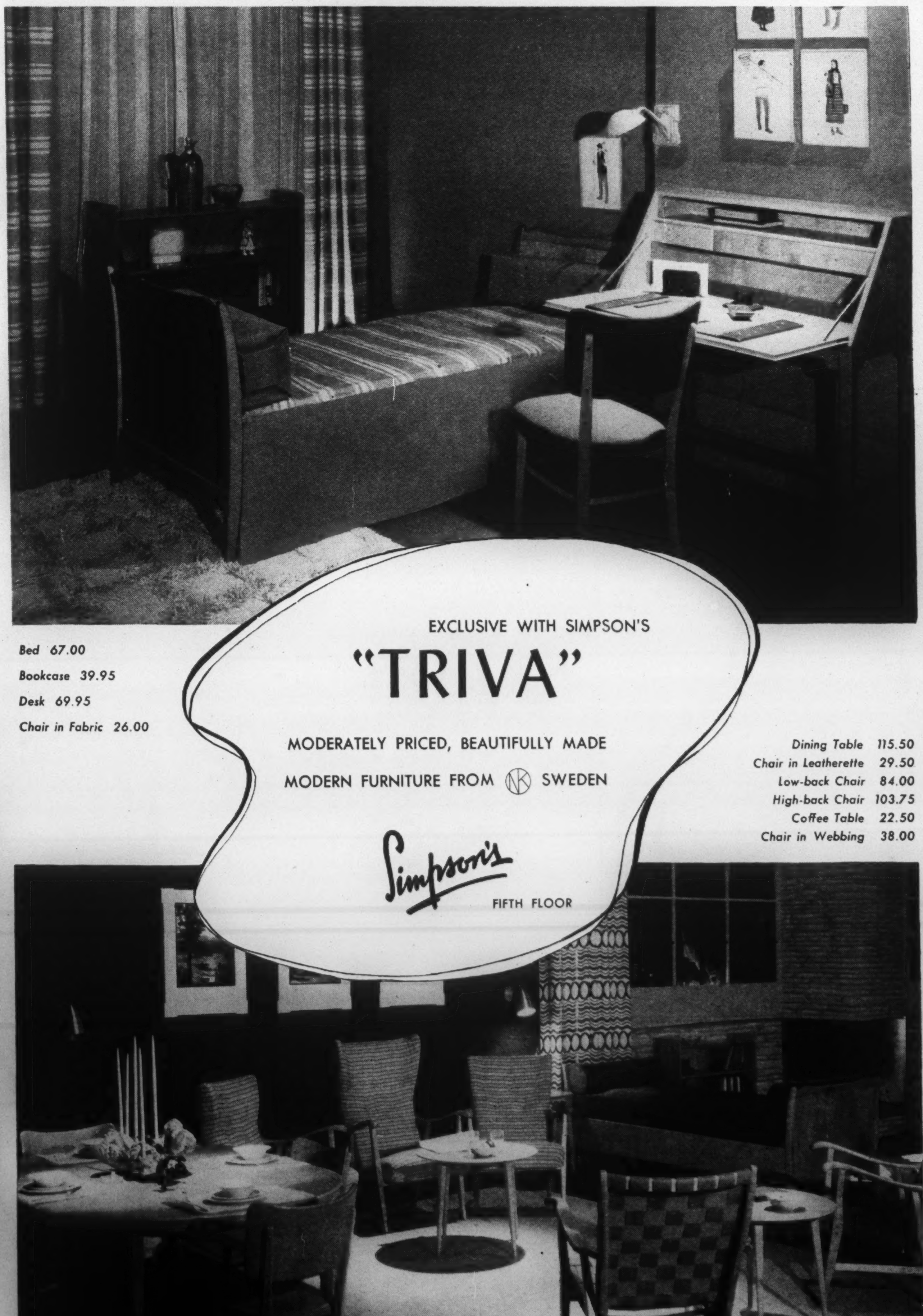
WORLD ADVENTURE SERIES

WITH the opening of the World Adventure Series at Eaton Auditorium this fall, Toronto takes its place with leading cities in the U.S. which have for years sponsored similar travel-adventure film programs. Under the auspices of the Toronto Town Hall and the co-direction of Miss Estelle Craig and Mrs. John Ruse Jr. of Toronto, the Series will include internationally famous lecture - cameramen and all-color motion pictures of their adventures throughout the world.

The Toronto Series will feature five new lecture-films, four at Eaton Auditorium and a Sat. matinee with Lowell Thomas at Massey Hall.



LONDON LETTER

U.K. Motorists Are Caught Both Ways by New Car Taxation

By P. O'D.

London.

AT LONG last the prayers of the British motor-car manufacturers have been met in the matter of car taxation, but not — certainly not to the same extent—the prayers of the British motorist. In fact, if the hopes of the motorist have been considered at all, it is merely because they cannot be disregarded entirely without affecting the export drive. Sales abroad must obviously be connected with and based upon sales at home.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has just announced in the House of Commons that all cars registered since the beginning of this year will henceforward pay a flat-rate annual licence fee of £10. But cars registered before last January will continue to pay the old rate per horse-power. Hence these tears, idle tears from the owners of older cars. No relief for them. On the other hand, new cars will go on bearing a $33\frac{1}{2}$ per cent purchase tax; and in the case of cars costing £1,000 or more, this is to be doubled. The rich will still be soaked.

Cleverly Designed

However reluctantly the ordinary motorist may admit it—for he very seldom is the driver of a new car—this new car-tax seems to be cleverly designed. It will free the hands of the manufacturer in the production of the medium-sized, medium-powered type of car, which is in general demand in this country as well as abroad, instead of his having to turn out the small, low-powered car which apparently is not wanted anywhere else in the world and is wanted here only as a way of dodging taxes.

The change will inevitably mean a considerable loss to the Treasury in revenue, and the officials of the Treasury have up to now regarded the motor-tax very much as a hungry tiger regards a fat baby buffalo. You try to take it away!

But it is hoped to make up some of the loss out of the increased purchase-tax on the more expensive cars. Besides, an expanding motor industry may be expected to produce larger revenues later on. The baby buffalo, if allowed to grow up, may make a much better meal.

The retention of the full tax on the older cars will help enormously to keep down the loss of revenue. It will also help to keep down the price of second-hand cars, and even to force this down from its present fantastic levels. As to the unfairness of letting the owner of a new car off with a £10 licence fee, while the driver of an old car of similar power may have to pay twice or even three times as much, this does not seem to worry the Treasury officials at all. They are thinking only of the export drive, and old cars have nothing to do with that.

For some time confident forecasts have been made of a new basis for motor-car taxation, though it was generally expected that the flat-rate fee would apply to all cars, and that the difference in revenue would be made up by an increase of the petrol tax. To most motorists this seems to be much the fairest method of taxation.

The petrol tax has been ruled out. There is to be no increase. It would raise the cost of transportation—"an inflationary tendency," say the officials, and everyone shudders. The big 'bus and transport companies have once again had their way.

What a Beating!

British sport continues to take it on the chin. The Walker Cup and the British amateur golf championship have both gone west. So too has the women's championship, for the first time in its history. As for British boxing—but that is a very sad story. And a French horse has run away with the Derby, which is perhaps the saddest blow of all.

To make matters worse, the victory of "Pearl Diver"—rather an odd name for a French horse!—is only one of several. French horses seem to be making a habit of winning important English races.

Quite a lot of stake-money has gone across the Channel. The Treasury, in order to encourage foreign entries, has relaxed its restrictions in this respect—but only stake-money, not bets! Perhaps the Treasury didn't think so much would go.

English breeders and trainers are said to be very worried about these French victories. Racing is not only a sport in this country, it is also a national industry. The English thoroughbred is a valuable export, and these defeats are not a very good advertisement for him. Nor can they be blamed on the war. French horse-breeding and training suffered much more heavily than English.

Horsey people, to whom I have humbly listened while they discussed it, say that the tendency in this country for some considerable time has been to turn out horses with a brilliant burst of speed over the shorter distances. This is due to the popularity of two-year-old racing, with its demand for sprinters. The breeders and trainers, obliging fellows, try to give the customer what he wants. Unfortunately, the usual result is a lack of staying power for longer races later on; and most of the classics are longer.

"But why do they race them so much as two-year-olds?" I asked in my innocence. "Do they do it in other countries?"

"Because a man who has invested a lot of money in a horse wants to get some return on it as soon as possible," said my friend in the loud check coat and the riding-breeches.

He admitted that in other countries, notably France and the United States, they don't race horses much before they are three. Apparently they don't want a return on their money quite so soon—which seems incredible. Or they hope to make more later on. However it be, the mercurial Frenchman produces the steady stayer, while the solid, phlegmatic Englishman produces the flashy sprinter. No doubt Freud could explain it — something to do with their complexes, I suppose.

TOOKE
SHIRTMAKERS SINCE 1869

RECORD REVIEW

Concertos by Young Men Head List of Month's New Releases

By JOHN L. WATSON

TWO concertos for piano head the list of new releases. They were both written by comparatively young men and both display the virtues and the faults of musical immaturity. Superficially, however, two more dissimilar works would be difficult to find. The first is the Concerto No. 1 in D Minor by Johannes Brahms, the second the Concerto (No. 1) by Aram Khatchaturian.*

The Brahms Concerto lives and has its being as a result of the composer's youthful indecision. Brahms originally collected the material for a projected First Symphony but, convinced that he was not yet ready to compose in the epic form, he abandoned the project and set to work on a sonata for two pianos. Finally, the first two movements appeared in concerto form and the third was reborn in the "German Requiem."

The D Minor Concerto has never been as popular with either artists or audiences as its B-flat Major successor, for reasons which are obvious. It is an immensely long and sober work —and, in spots, decidedly heavy going. The piano part, although an extremely difficult one, is actually of secondary importance in the development of the thematic material, which is pursued with typical Brahmsian thoroughness.

*It is curious to observe that Victor and Columbia make a regular practice of disagreeing about the spelling of Russian proper names—e.g., Khatchaturian—Khachaturian; Prokofieff — Prokofiev; Szostakowicz—Shostakovitch; Gayane—Gayne.

The new recording is by Rudolf Serkin and the Pittsburgh Orchestra under Fritz Reiner (Columbia D178). Mr. Serkin, as usual, plays with brilliance and authority. The recording is excellent — much superior, technically, to the old Schnabel release. It will look well on your shelves beside the fine Serkin recording of the B-flat Major Concerto released a year ago.

Of the Khatchaturian work it is hard to speak with restraint. It is at once so good and so bad, so captivating and so annoying—so full of invention and so full of corn! I spoke a month or two ago with considerable enthusiasm about the same composer's "Gayne Suite" and I think there is plenty of evidence in the Concerto that the young Armenian is destined to become one of the big figures in twentieth century music — God and Joe Stalin willing.

First performed in America in 1942, the Concerto is basically in the Grand Style of Tschaikowsky and the nineteenth century Romantics, with a choppy, uneven *allegro*, a lyrical and passionate *andante* of shattering simplicity and beauty, and a fiery, highly syncopated *rondo* built on the opening theme of the first movement.

For all his startling originality, Khatchaturian is a great eclectic. His musical origins have their roots in half a dozen composers of his native Russia—Tschaikowsky, Borodin, Stravinsky, Prokofieff and Shostakovitch can be read on every page.

Unlike Brahms, whose musical education involved the strictest discipline, Khatchaturian started with contemporary music and graduated from the moderns to the classicists. One might perhaps be justified in suggesting on the basis of known evidence that his shortcomings are due largely to the fact that he was a victim of his country's authoritarian artistic policy which only a few years ago decreed the abandonment of twentieth century "modernism" and a return to the broad, romantic forms of the nineteenth century. Such orders obviously must be obeyed but any conflict between the individual artistic temperament and ideological directives is bound to result in tortured composition.

On the other hand, Khatchaturian's outstanding gift is his ability to integrate the musical idioms of East and West, to achieve "a practicable synthesis of oriental musical language with the traditional harmonic system of the West."

The name of William Kapell has for some time now been associated with the interpretation of contemporary Russian music. It was this brilliant young American pianist who electrified a Boston audience with his performance of the Khatchaturian Concerto in 1943. No better team than that of Kapell and Koussevitsky could have been chosen for the new Victor recording (DM 1084) and the results are gratifying in every respect.

Question for Psychiatrists

Not long ago I referred to the "Brahms Renascence." It appears that the term is not altogether without significance with regard to the production of phonograph records, for scarcely a month passes without one or more works of the great Romantic making their appearance among the new releases. That the roots of this phenomenon lie in the psychology of an insecure and largely disillusioned generation I have no doubt, but that is a question for the neuro-psychiatrists, who are welcome to it.

As the Brahms D Minor Concerto is less popular than its successor, so the D Major Symphony is less favored than its three companions. It would almost appear that the monumental task of composing the sublime C Minor Symphony had pretty well drained Brahms of his desire to emulate the majesty of Beethoven in symphonic form. The D Major Symphony, the second of the four, is characterized by a kind of tranquillity, the same tranquillity to be found in the César Franck D Minor, a passive and good-humored acceptance of life in which violent enthusiasm and black despair are notably absent. Brahms himself, a distressingly modest man, described the Symphony like this: "You merely sit down at the piano... and strike the chord of F minor several times in succession, first in the treble, then in the bass, *ff* and *pp*, and you will gradually gain a vivid impression of my latest."

The Symphony was first performed in 1877 with the composer himself at the piano. It consists of a clear-cut, melodious *allegro*, a profound and tender *adagio*, a merry, frolicsome *scherzo* and a restrained but sturdy *finale*. The new recording is by the San Francisco Orchestra under Pierre Monteux (Victor DM 1065) and is an excellent one, although owners of the fine Weingartner recording produced about five years ago need not feel slighted.

Concert-goers can be forgiven if they are more than a trifle tired of Manuel De Falla's rowdy "Ritual Fire Dance", so beloved of piano recitalists, good, bad and indifferent. Henceforth, however, they cannot be forgiven if they are not familiar with the exciting ballet suite from which the Dance is taken, "El Amor Brujo" ("Love, the Magician")—thanks to the fine new Victor recording (DM 1089) by Leopold Stokowski and the Hollywood Bowl Orchestra, with Nan Merriman, mezzo-soprano. The ballet was composed in 1915 for the dancer Pastora Imperio and made famous by the late great Argentina. The suite is scored for small symphony orchestra and solo mezzo.

It is to De Falla's everlasting credit that he played a large part in revitalizing and purifying Spanish music after it had been so grossly polluted by foreign composers. His work is in the great tradition of the Spanish classical school and his interpretation of native Andalusian rhythms is unsurpassed in the whole literature of Spanish music.

In his enthusiasm, Mr. Stokowski has sometimes been known to louse up the classics; in this instance, however, he and his Hollywood crew have done a noble job and Miss Merriman's throaty, sensual singing is just what the doctor ordered. An excellent piece of work in all respects.

For those who find music like the foregoing a bit too much (and for those who don't, as well!) Columbia has recorded Papa Haydn's happy-and-glorious little Quartet in G Minor (nicknamed "The Horseman" from the rhythm of its final movement). Performed with loving care by the incomparable Budapest Quartet.

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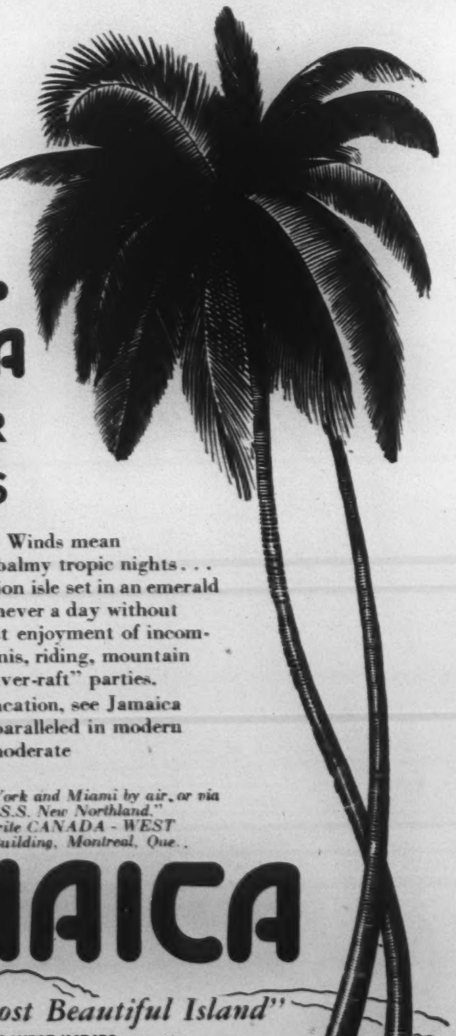

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WORLD OF WOMEN

A Constructive Philosophy For Our Time: The Modern Dilemma

By DOROTHY KENYON

DOROTHY KENYON, A.B., D.J. (Doctor Juris), Hon. LL.D., Phi Beta Kappa, is one of the United States' most distinguished women jurists, and practises law in New York where, since 1939, she has been a judge in the Municipal Court. A sampling of the lengthy list of offices held by Miss Kenyon is indicative of the wide range of her interests. She is a Senator of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa Societies; United States delegate to the Commission on the Status of Women of the United Nations; Vice-President in 1941 of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship; a former member of the committee of jurists appointed by the League of Nations to study the legal status of women throughout the world.

Miss Kenyon's article is the second in a series on "A Constructive Philosophy For Our Time," by members of the International Federation of University Women which is holding its Ninth Conference in Toronto, August 11-16.

PHILOSOPHERS have been able hitherto to escape into their ivory towers when the world pressed too hotly upon them. But not so in "our time." There are no ivory towers any more, at least no safe ones just as there are no longer any islands or even any continents like ours where one can live and keep away from it all. The world and its troubles press into every nook and cranny, into every thought and dream in this world. The philosophy that we must evolve if we are to survive must be a practical philosophy, one that will work and without delay.

The great problem is to find that philosophy. Nothing in the comfortable *Pax Britannica* of the nineteenth century or the wild convulsions of the twentieth century has prepared us for it although it is out of that comfort and those convulsions that the problem itself has been born. Human beings are complex creatures with depths and motivations unsuspected often even by themselves. But there are certain simple things that almost all of us want. These are peace, security and freedom.

We in the United States fought the First World War as the saying went "to save democracy". We were willing to sacrifice peace, temporarily at least, for freedom. But even so our urge to peace was so great we dubbed it "a war to end war" and only later discovered our tragic mistake.

The second World War was also a war for freedom and human decency. But it had another urgency, absent in large degree from the first war. For until Hitler and atomic warfare came along, the United States had felt secure behind its ocean barrier, as secure as England once felt with the Channel between it and its European foes. Now that illusion of security is gone forever. We are back where we once were. In common with all our fellow creatures of this earth we want peace, security and freedom. In common with all our fellow creatures of this earth we don't know how to get them.

Desperate Days

Perhaps we can take a leaf out of this book of war which we have been reading so assiduously and turn it to the uses of peace. War times are periods of great emotional upheaval. Torn from their humdrum daily tasks people live in great extremity. Possibly the soldiers find death more sordid and monotonous than civilians do. But everyone lives in an atmosphere of heightened tension. And this seems occasionally to do great things to the imagination. Men perform feats of imagination of which they appear to be wholly incapable in ordinary times.

One of the greatest of these feats of imagination was that wholly incredible feat of constructing an entire harbor out in the high seas off the Normandy coast at the time of the European invasion. No one in his senses would have thought it could be done. But it was done; and it held together just long enough (before the seas blew it into nothingness) to shelter the boys landing there and to assure their victory.

Why must such brilliant imaginative feats be limited to wartime? Why cannot we duplicate or surpass them in the cause of peace? Granted that the war was a war for freedom, why cannot we also wage a war for peace and exercise the same talents and let loose the same tremendous creative energy as in that other kind of war? If what is needed is a tremendous emotional urge, surely we have that urge now in these desperate days. In fact the very fact that the peace that we now "enjoy" is scarcely more than a peace in name only helps to stimulate that urge.

Someone has likened the United Nations out at Lake Success to that harbor riding on the high seas off the coast of Normandy and has called it the first similar feat of imagination of the peace. As one of its ardent well-wishers I pray it may hold together longer than its prototype. But the simile is nevertheless well taken. We need the United Nations and other feats of imagination within its structure and emanating from it if we are to wage our battle for peace anywhere near as well as we waged our war.

One of the bodies of our United Nations, the Commission on Human Rights, is coming close to hammering out the philosophy that we will need if we are to live together as one world in peace, security and freedom. The conflicts mirrored in the discussions of that body reflect the conflicts in the world around us. Man and his relation to society, the society that protects and supports him and at the same time frequently exploits him, the slow struggle against anarchy on the one hand and in support of the rights of the individual on the other, the fight of the individual against the tyranny these latter days of the majority, of kings, of states and finally in the slow development of a sense of responsibility on the part of states for the welfare of their citizens, all these things are being reflected in the bill of rights which that Commission is struggling to hammer out and later to enforce.

The older negative concept of protection of the individual against the depredations of king and state is now merging into the newer affirmative concept of protection of the individual by the state. Freedom of speech and religion for individuals (requiring merely abstention on the part of the state) is now matched by the affirmative obligation of the state to assure to everyone the right to vote, to obtain at least a minimum of education, a measure of social security and so on. The dilemma latent in these various human rights is the same dilemma that crops out in any consideration of the three great desiderata, peace, security and freedom. How can one be truly secure and not at the same time also be enslaved? How can one be free without having continually to fight for it?

These are the dilemmas of "our time". Our imaginations must be bold as they have never been before to solve them. The urge being what it is I have no fear that our imaginations will not operate. We will prove equal to the crisis as we did off the Normandy coast. The price of failure, as it was there, is death. We must not fail.

Will a Woman Sit in the House?

By FRED KAUFMAN

WHILE Mme. Pierre Casgrain is leading a group of her fellow-Quebecers in the battle for more civil rights for women in her province, a middle-aged widow in Huntingdon County near Montreal is setting a noteworthy precedent. She is Mrs. Mae O'Connor, official Liberal candidate for the July 23 provincial by-election and the first of her sex ever to contest a seat in the legislature of this, her native province.

To the women, who only received the right to vote in 1940, the by-election will be a testing ground for public reaction to the comparatively new idea of "women in politics." But July 23 will be more than just that, since political observers generally regard it as the last test of strength before Premier Duplessis calls a general election.

Briefly the situation is this: The National Union party, now in power, has a working—if not comfortable—majority in the Lower House. Furthermore, Duplessis standard-bearers have won four consecutive by-elections during the past year or so, including three counties formerly held by Liberals. Should Huntingdon, an old Liberal stronghold, fall into the hands of the N.U., Liberals' prospects of winning a general election would be somewhat dimmed. There are also strong indications that in such an event major administrative changes will take place in local Liberal circles. These, it is said, would be accompanied by the resignation of ex-Premier and present opposition leader Adelard Godbout.

It is therefore obvious that Liberals were looking for a "strong" candidate at last week's convention. Whether or not they found one in Mrs. O'Connor can only be answered by the public at the polls, but they certainly succeeded in choosing—although not unanimously—a popular, well-known and experienced woman.

Two Party Contest

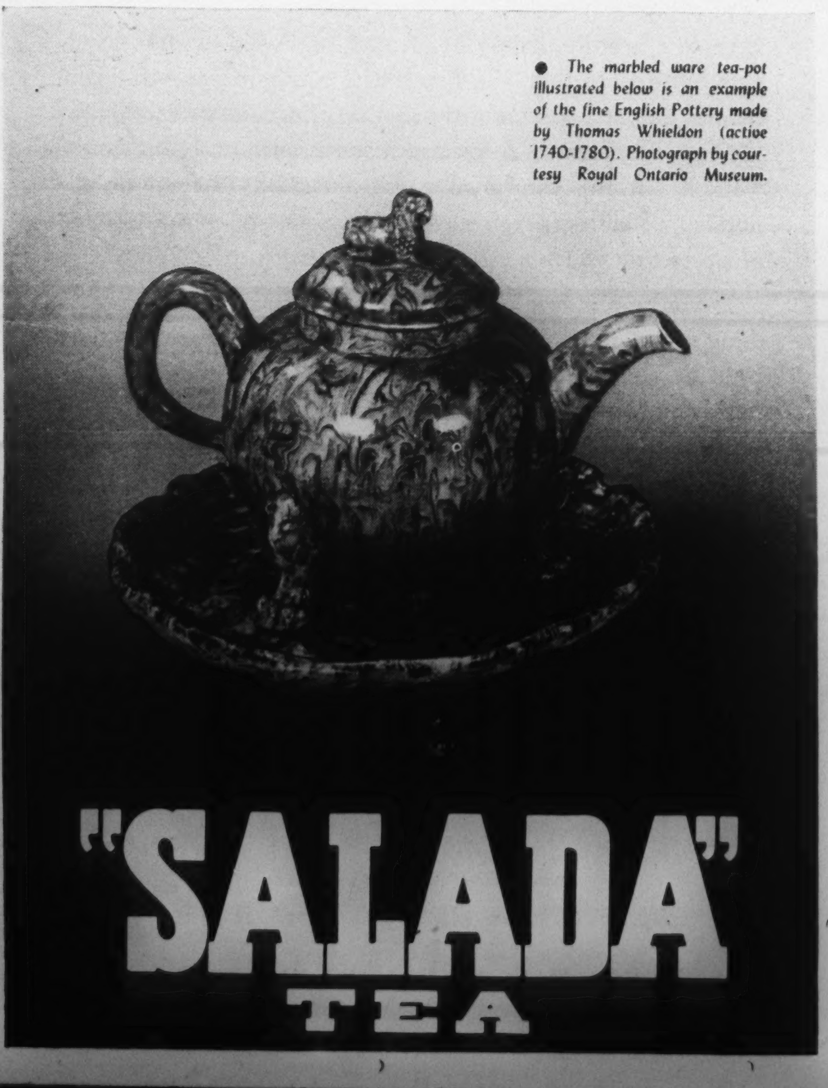
Her husband, the late Dennis J. O'Connor, held the seat from 1941 until his death last November. During that period Mrs. O'Connor was constantly at his side, both during political and business affairs. Since his death she has taken over the management of his various enterprises, which include a garage and a theatre, and many of her friends feel that she could equally well fill the seat his death left vacant.

Huntingdon is one of the smallest—if not the smallest—counties in Quebec. Less than 10,000 voters are registered with approximately half of them of French stock. The remainder is equally divided between English-speaking Protestant and Irish-Catholics. It is from the last group that Mrs. O'Connor derives her greatest support, although she may do equally well among the other elements in the county.

Opposing her will be John Gillies Rennie, a local insurance broker, who represents Premier Duplessis' National Union party. Present indications are that the contest will be limited to the two parties, since neither the Bloc Populaire, nor any other group has voiced its intention of entering the fight.

Mme. Casgrain herself once entered the political arena by running as an independent-Liberal candidate in the Federal by-election in Charlevoix-Saguenay county but at the time she, and all her other opponents, were beaten by Frederic Dorion, the present member.

Win or lose, Mrs. O'Connor's candidature is an important step forward for the women of Quebec and if any county should be willing to elect a lady member, it should be Huntingdon, where women voters are reported to outnumber the male species.



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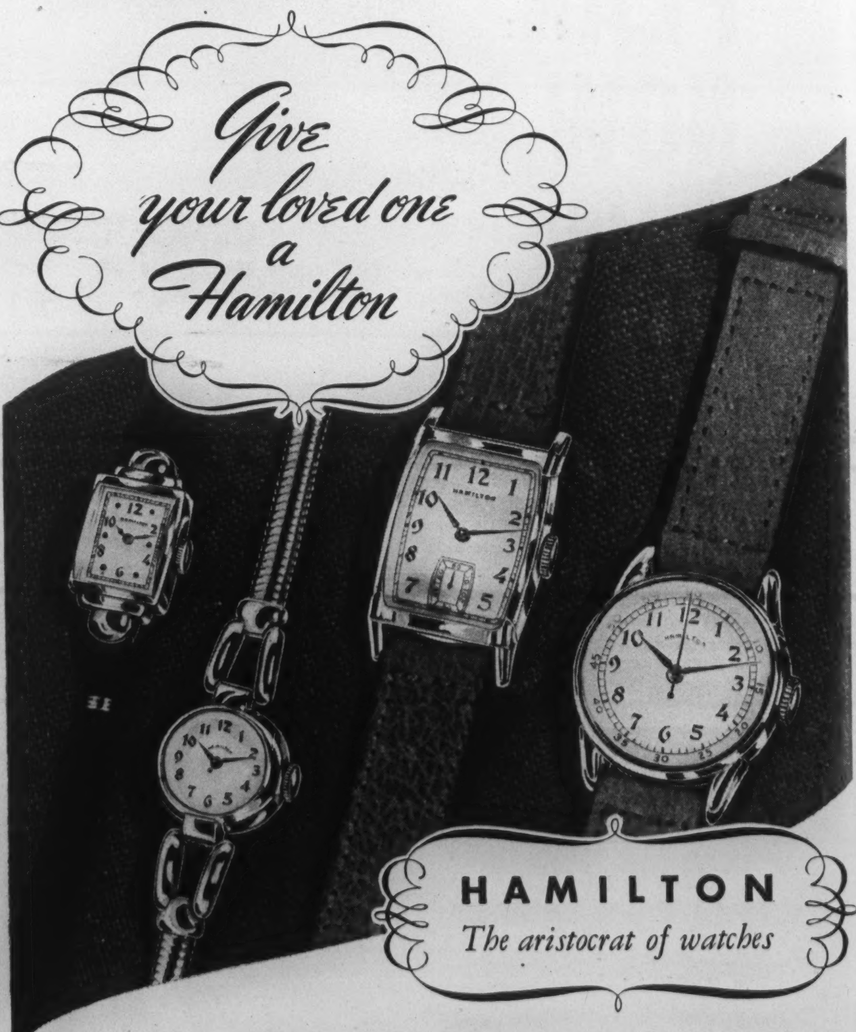

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Four Days Through Germany via the Wayward Swedish Busline

By PATRICIA PALMER

THERE must be a Wayward Bus surplus on the other side of the Atlantic because several of them have migrated to Sweden and one took me from Copenhagen to Frankfurt on its weekly run from Helsingborg to Milan.

It looked very Swedish as it pulled into town, all clean and new among the unpainted Danish cars and trams. The company had chosen the blue and yellow of the Swedish flag as a color scheme—the bus blue, yellow banners to flutter above — and a blonde, blue-eyed Swedish stewardess wearing a Hollywood slack suit in the appropriate shade stepped smartly down to take care of the passengers.

There was only one other, a fresh looking little old Dane all decked out in white shoes and French beret ready for the Riviera. The passengers already established had all come from Sweden and were on their way south for business or pleasure filled with the will to be gay that distinguishes the Swede abroad from the Swede at home.

When air stewardesses have had their day the popular heroine will undoubtedly be "Miss Bus," as the passengers quickly named her. She was tall, pretty and cheerful, produced the Dane's medicine when it was time, soothed the two-year-old passenger, got up at five every morning of the four-day trip, called the passengers, arranged breakfast, paid the bill and tucked them into the bus.

"Real" Calories

All day long she fed them oranges, chocolate, soft drinks, beer, schnapps, martinis, hot coffee, sandwiches from an elaborate arrangement of cupboards at the back that included a small toilet. When we stopped she checked that inn-keepers had enough food, supplied it from her store when we were in Germany, made hotel arrangements and saw everyone comfortably established before she relaxed for the night — usually at eleven or twelve.

Miss Bus handled five different kinds of currency, spoke four languages to the passengers and didn't use her French that trip, had figured out all the necessary quantities of food and drink and ordered them before she left Sweden.

Miss Bus guessed wrong about the food — for which she couldn't be blamed. At Hamburg some Germans got on—they weren't booked when the trip started but since there were some empty seats the agent had been permitted to sell them tickets for their practically worthless Reichmarks. He was German himself and boarded the bus to make a little speech which the other passengers obligingly translated for me.

He explained that this was the first time Germans had been permitted to travel on the Swedish bus line; that they weren't going out of the country, only as far as Munich and Garmisch; and were most grateful for this opportunity, not only because of the obvious comfort, but also because of the good Swedish food they would eat with its "real calories" instead of potatoes and cabbage.

There were seven of them, two men, four women and a boy of eight and they looked like middle-class Germans apparently always have. The child had stout leather shorts and a checked blouse, the adults flabby clothes that had been good when they were new, the women with stuffy hats and elastic under the chin.

My seat companion was an elegantly turned out Italian Marchessa born in Sweden. "Nobody has ever been able to explain to me why German women wear hat elastic under the chin when the rest of the world hides it at the back," she said. "I think they enjoy being dowdy."

The Germans brought with them a slight suggestion of the Smell, a distillation of decay that pervades the country and sickens the newcomer. Soldiers think it's the diet and swear they could smell a German coming during the war; others believe it to be a postwar phenomenon since it's particularly bad in Hamburg and Hanover where there are supposed to be 40,000 and 20,000 bodies under the ruins. We first got it at the border in the German-staffed customs house. The officials looked like characters out of a first grade English thriller — implacable faces and battered pre-war civil service uniforms. We were given to understand that they had been carefully denazified but their manners suggested that the process might be no more effective than delousing a child from a verminous house.

Borders that cut through fields and woodlands usually seem artificial but the boundary between Denmark and Germany didn't need its road barrier, wire entanglements and Allied military guard to show the line of demarcation.

On one side there were neat, white-washed and red brick cottages against spring greenery. Immediately over the border trees had been cut down for fuel, drab clothes and turkey red-covered feather beds were airing in the sun, people walked the roads with their bundles and a few miles on in Flensburg the streets were crowded with slow moving men and women, black-marketting or completely idle in the mid-morning.

Wherever we stopped children and old men crowded around begging chocolate and cigarettes which the Swedes handed out generously, in spite of embarrassed asides about the tragedy of children brought up to beg. They fed the little boy who got on at Hamburg until he was ready to burst.

His trafficking gradually broke down the reserve between the old and new passengers. One of the originals was a naturalized Swede born in Germany who hadn't been home for twelve years and now going to see his father, bombed out of Kassel. He was uneasy about the meeting since he hadn't returned home to join the army but confessed that he felt nothing for the Germans, which confused him and made his German-born wife angry. But he discounted the theory that the Germans didn't know where their leaders were going, and told a story that was circulating in Berlin in 1936.

A newly married man working at a famous baby carriage factory decided to provide for the future by taking a part from each department and assemble them at home. One weekend he told his colleagues that he was ready to put it together.

Monday morning they asked him how the job had gone, and found him quite discouraged. "I tried three different ways," he said, "but each time it came out a machine gun."

The Unseeing Look

This man listened with great eagerness to every German passenger apparently trying to justify his attitude or destroy it. He listened with most sympathy to a girl medical student from Hamburg, going south to stay with her parents who had moved there from the eastern zone. She was large, with a flat, strong face, and wore white Tyrolean socks up to the knees, a pleated cotton skirt and short tweed jacket. She had been a student at Konigsberg during the war, doing nursing service at the same time. When the Allied advance came she walked first to Berlin and then to Hamburg where she had to stay in spite of the devastation, because all the other medical schools were so overcrowded.

With two more years of an eight-year course still to do, she lived in one room, unheated all winter and with gas and light only two hours a day, got up at five every morning to queue for three hours for her potatoes, went to lectures, studied, nursed, did her own housekeeping.

She did not really feel tired, she explained. That stage was passed. Most distressing experience she could think of was one night when she used her fuel to press an evening dress instead of for cooking. Then she couldn't get transportation, her dress got wet, she was late and missed most of the music.

Although she didn't have the dispirited air of most German women, there was an unseeing look in her eyes that is common to almost all of them, a strange mixture of hostility and disinterest. Many of the men have it, too, particularly the farm hands looking up as an unfamiliar vehicle passes on the road. They are simple boys in improvised clothing, but in spite of myself I see them in the newsreels—German military caps on their heads and wehrmacht uniforms under their chins.

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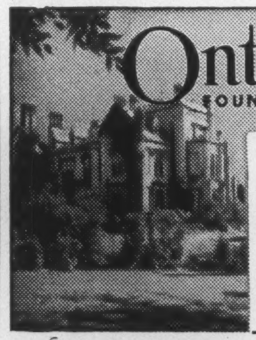

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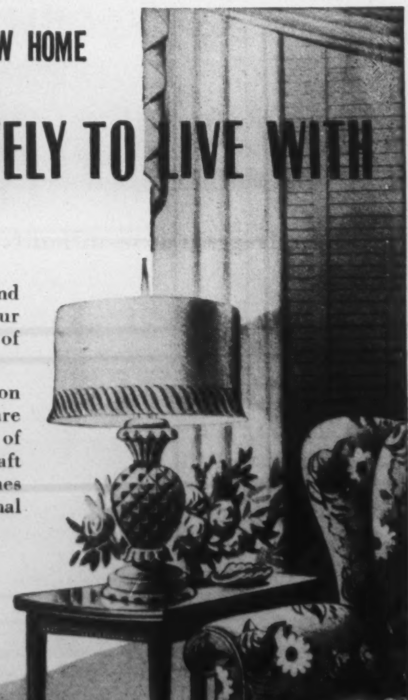

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THE OTHER PAGE

"Gentlemen of the Jury"

By HORACE BROWN

(This is the third of five articles by Horace Brown, retailing his experiences and observations of the jury system, while a member of the jury panel at the Spring Assizes of the Supreme Court of Ontario, held at Whitby in 1944.)

THE charge was rape. The accused was a curly-headed, well-built young man in his early twenties with a vacant, frightened face. The accuser was a girl of eighteen who was still in Entrance class in Public School.

For the better part of the day we of the jury had been listening to the threads of evidence leading to their sordid centre, where the spider of conviction worked to entrap the struggling fly. In our hands was a man's life, for rape is, theoretically at least, a capital charge.

There were twelve of us, most of us never before met, sworn to judge the facts and render a verdict according to the best of our abilities,—a manager of a lumber firm, a war-worker, an electrician, a laborer, some farmers, myself, an author. No women, for in this enlightened land, women are accorded the privilege of sitting on juries but the privilege is withering away for lack of exercise.

The case was painful in the extreme, in that both prisoner and complainant were obviously morons. While the prisoner's astute counsel did not place him in the box, we had his statement to the police (finally admitted to the jury after considerable argument, during which we sat in the doghouse twiddling our thumbs) and it was a masterly delineation of a low-grade intelligence. The complainant, who looked like a little girl of twelve, often took as long as thirty seconds to frame an answer to a question, and was saved from complete mental collapse by the kindness and patience of the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Roach, who had yet to learn that undoubted eminence as a jurist and as a man does not necessarily qualify one as an arbiter of disputes between Capital and Labor. Where I had seen many a member of the Bench in my newspaper days explode over trifles (for instance, I went to sleep one day in Judge Morson's court, not a difficult feat, only to be awakened by the thunder of that peppery gentleman urging a startled constable to "Wake that man up!", a fact gleefully chronicled in a rival paper), Mr. Justice Roach waited with unfailing courtesy for what the poor girl had to say. Where she was rattled by some question from counsel, he would take the question and rephrase it several times until her slow mind gathered its import. Then he would smile at her sweetly, and thank her. It was an exhibition of tact we of the jury did not lightly forget. Nor were we unimpressed by the unfailing courtesy of Crown Attorney Annis and Defence Counsel Frost towards the witness.

I shudder to think what would have been our feelings had Defence Counsel been one of the browbeating type of attorneys; he undoubtedly would have prejudiced the jury to the detriment of his client. In fact, during that whole Assizes I can recall only one attorney who lashed opposing witnesses, and, while the case was settled out-of-court before it came to us, we were, although trying to keep our minds clear, hostile to that lawyer from the beginning. We did not mind aggressiveness; we *did* object to exhibitionism. A William J. Fallon, late ornament of the New York bar, would have received short shrift with us. On the other hand, I have seen my father make juries cry and courtrooms rock with laughter, for he was definitely the "actor" type of lawyer, so I suppose a great deal depends upon the time, the place, and the circumstances.

As the case dragged on towards the close of day, and the shadows lengthened in the courtroom, our thoughts, during the pauses in testimony, concerned themselves with warm homes and hot meals. There is no task I have ever undertaken, even writing, that is more physically and mentally wearing than sitting on a jury. The extreme concentration that is required, if a juror is to discharge his duties conscientiously, is intensely fatiguing. We more than once remarked during the Assizes that we felt sorry for those juries that sit on celebrated murder cases, often for weeks, without letup. I feel that jurors on these cases, at least, should be paid a minimum of ten dollars a day, plus expenses. The present four dollars is an entirely inadequate compensation, and many who would make good jurors have themselves excused one way and another because they cannot stand the economic loss attendant upon these long trials. While judges and court officials are not overpaid, they would not work for the wage of a juror.

Our thoughts of the armchair and the evening newspaper were politely assailed by Mr. Justice Roach, who turned to us about recess-time and informed us that, owing to the serious nature of the charge, we were to remain together for the night, that accommodation had been secured for us in the local hotel, and that he hoped we would be comfortable and happy. Knowing small-town hotels, the Bench was surely jesting! He continued that we were to communicate with no one, that two officers were to be assigned to guard us to see that no one had communication with us, and that if we wanted to notify our families we would not be home we would please give the Sheriff the names and telephone numbers.

It was a bombshell to the jurymen. As I have remarked before, juries should be informed beforehand of all eventualities and made aware of court routine. We consulted rapidly amongst ourselves, and then our spokesman, the mill manager, whom we later made our foreman, asked the Court if we could not go in a body to the local theatre. His Lordship assented. It was just as well none of us had yet seen the double-bill, or there would have been a murder charge to add to the list. Two of the men, it developed later, did not feel like going, but when they were informed by the officers in charge of us that if they did not go we would all have to stay with them, they decided discretion was indeed the better part of valor. Another anomaly was that we had to pay our own way in. Oh, generous, generous State!

The officers were sworn, and we duly came to have a very special affection for Bob and Ron. They were swell fellows, and made what could have been a very difficult time passable.

Accommodation at the hotel was strictly on the limited side, although comfortable enough. We had to double up. Art Banks and I were the only Dunbartonites, so we slept together.

"Now, if this were only a mixed jury—" I said to Art, but he was already asleep.

Not that we went to bed early. After the movies, the obliging Bob and Ron took us into a café, where we had our fourth meal of the day. By this time, we were all of us, as conglomerate a mixture of humanity as you ever saw, firm friends. I started a poker game, but it wasn't too successful, because I rapidly cleaned out what spare cash there was in the "parlor" we had been allotted upstairs. I even took some dough from Bob, but evened it up by buying a round of beer. It was still the day when you could order beer delivered to your room. The good fellowship that existed is perhaps best demonstrated this way: there were two or three non-beer drinkers and non-gamblers who were intensely religious; they tolerated our beer and poker, and we joined them in a prayer before going to bed. That's possibly a recipe for the U.N.

It may be wrongly assumed from the foregoing that our minds were on the frivolous. It would be more correct to say that the frivolous was indulged in order to keep us from dwelling on the serious. The evidence was not all in, even if we were, and

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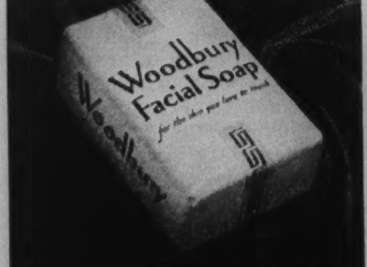

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we did not want to influence each other by remarks on incomplete and insufficient authority. If *our* jury is any criterion, no just citizen need have fear of suffering at a jury's hands. It was my experience of all the juries on which I have had the privilege of serving that they would lean over backwards in giving any accused that to which he or she is entitled, the benefit of the doubt. I make no claim as to the perfection of the jury system; it is enough to say that, with all its human imperfections and prejudices, it can be quite safely trusted with criminal and civil actions. Even where the charge is a political one, I would rather trust a jury than, for instance, those magistrates who believe that Justice should err on the side of their employers.

We discussed the case fully, of course, from all angles, as far as it had been presented. But it is worthy of note that not once in those three days and two nights for which we were together did any of us offer a single clue as to our half-formed ideas of "Guilty" or "Not Guilty."

The case was a long and confusing one. It rested, as do all such cases, mainly upon the degree of consent. There was no doubt the act had taken place: was it with consent? All through the lengthy trial our minds probed here and there, weighing the evidence, judging the facts, sifting the chaff from the wheat. There was one thing the trial clearly revealed, an ugly state of affairs existed in the villages of Pickering and Ajax, a cancer of delinquency to be excised if at all possible. There was no recreation for the young and impressionable; their meeting-places were cafés, with a consequent continual seeking after "excitement." Their elders were indifferent or ignorant or both.

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Meditation at the Sink

By J. E. MIDDLETON

DISHWASHING is not an art, although principles of design and close attention to detail may be found in its practice. It is not a science, although not too distant from Chemistry, Physics and Preventive Medicine. Perhaps it is best classified as a pursuit, like prize-fighting, or politics.

Since the pursuit is all but universal—again like politics—the manner of its doing reflects the nature and temperament of the washer. There is your careful, orderly washer, following traditional methods; piling the dishes "just so," testing the heat of the water, measuring the soap-powder, and ending all by scouring out the sink. Or there is your happy-go-lucky washer, reckless of standardized ways, contemptuous of tradition, intent on only two aims; getting them clean, fast, and getting them out of the way.

The Tory way and the Radical way; both commendable up to a point, both reprehensible in one or more details! There was a time—in politics—when the rough settlement of all people into two classes was accepted as a law of nature; when every infant "born alive, was either a little Liberal or else a little Conservative." But nowadays the populace is ordered from a middle point Right or Left; like the Plus and Minus business in Algebra.

When President Truman says he is "a little Left of Centre" he rates (mathematically) as Minus One; it being understood that the Minus sign connotes no inferiority as compared with Plus. It is merely an expression of Direction. It doesn't even indicate Progress in that direction.

Our Mr. King (or our Mr. Bracken) is a variable, either Plus Two or Minus Two, according to circumstances, political atmosphere and electoral prospects. T. L. Church is a steady Plus 7—at least; "Chubby" Power, a settled Minus Four, and Jean Francois Pouliot extremely variable, oscillating between Plus Four and Minus Four. "Par" in either direction could be taken as 10. Colonel Blimp would be Plus Ten and "Uncle Joe" of Moscow, Minus Ten.

Strangely enough there is an esoterical concord of the two extremes, in the matter of determination, arrogance, bullying tendencies and lack of humor, so that each might also be expressed as Plus-Or-Minus Ten, but that opens mathematical by-paths (and vistas) off our main highway.

In dishwashing, as in politics, there is no one exactly and permanently on the middle line. A washer respectful towards tradition and yet not fussy, orderly, but not pernicketty, open to novel suggestion but not unstable in practice, probably doesn't exist, and never has existed. Perfection eludes us all.

This line of thought began with Charles Dickens. One of his incomparable boys—young Bailey of Todgers's—is brought to our notice wearing a green baize apron and scouring table-knives. To any one of this present generation the picture is without meaning. Nobody scours knives nowadays. They are all silver-plated, or of stainless steel, with silver handles. But they used to be of common steel, in horn handles, and would rust or stain while you were blinking an eye. So every well-ordered household had a Bath brick and a knife-board.

Small boys had a Saturday chore; assembling the two dozen-or-so knives used during the week (in a small family) and polishing them to chrome brightness. It was a chore interfering with one's baseball-by-numbers, or pom-pom-pullaway, and was not highly regarded. When, as a boy, I read of Mrs. Gamp at the salad, supping up vinegar "a refreshing fluid, with the blade of her knife" I thought how black that blade would be, come Saturday.

Because dampness meant rust, sooner or later, our great-grandmothers made a rule that knives and forks should be washed immediately after the glasses were polished and put away, for the towels still had a sufficient area of dryness. The rule was transmitted to our grandmothers, then to our mothers. So it has come down to a present-day lady named Althaea.

Although the original reason is forgotten, overlaid by Time and Invention, Althaea, in this day and age, religiously observes the ritual-order, beginning with glasses, passing to flatware, and ending with plates and the platter.

If, for any reason, an amateur presides at the sink (meditating) and leaves the knives and forks to the last, Althaea has a distinct shock. I rate Althaea as considerably to the Right of Centre—say, Plus Four. I have known extremists of Plus Ten who took a half-hour to do what Althaea does in ten minutes. They were more interested in the ritual than in the job.

Contrariwise, the Minus Tens are summer husbands, camping-out at home while the family is up at the lake. How they wash dishes, when they wash them, is a sin and a shame. There are feminine Minus Eights, uninterested in either the ritual or the job. They throw the dishes every-which-way in the sink in order to hear Life Can Be Beautiful, or to skip out to the movies.

I myself am a Minus Three (or Four) regarded with suspicion by Althaea when I don't use soap-powder, when I don't put the dishes in an orderly pile, when I wash by a running stream of hot water, or when I do the knives and forks last. Agreed that it is a loose and churlish method, heedless of established practice, careless of authority and smelling of revolution. And yet, when I get through, the dishes are clean.

So, perhaps in Politics, as in dishwashing, the right ending is the important thing. What matter if social justice is achieved by this way or that, by Pluses or Minuses, so long as it is achieved?

• •

Sunflower In Germany, 1946

(Translated from the German by Winthrop Bell.)

IN NO year bloomed so bright the helianthus,
Its brave crest high on slender stalk uprearing,
To its own glory, our delight, reflecting
In its resplendent shield the sun's own gold.

In no year sank so deep men's wretchedness.
Pale, nerveless, crooked, crawl they on their ways;
Look downward; see no sun; avoid the open.
Shrunk spirits, finding only kindred fault,

They hang like withered fruits, unpicked, forgotten,
Upon life's golden tree; as self-disgusted
As undesired; empty of that first grace,
Germ of all joy; the power and will to please.

Have ye, life's paupers, never heard the gospel
That to be blessed ye must bless?—that hungriest
Has yet to give what others' souls can feed,
And giving find he's lost naught but his woe?

False your excuse:—that star-aspiring flight
To this dust plunged you—snivelling blame on Fate.
Your own the fault! A decent pride might teach you,
In misery, to confess and bear your guilt.

Greedy for heroism trampled ye the gentle;
Killed dignity for glitter. Look! above you
This flower finds life no burden; is but itself;
Yet, wordless, teaches what ye most need know.

ALBRECHT RENNER

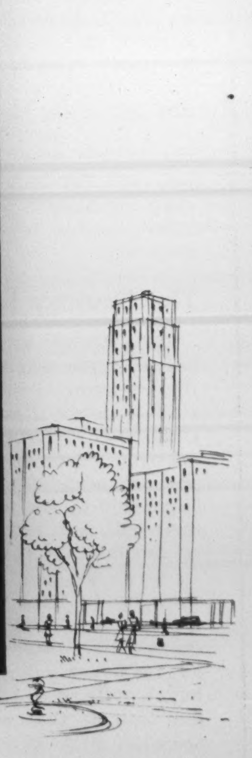
Renunciation

STRANGE how we turn back toward the light
For all our grieving,
Leaving the winged things of night
To darkness cleaving.

Lost and embittered as we go,
By stark things haunted,
Enchanted music still may flow
From lips undaunted.

We learn to crush out the cold spark
As flame-warmth posing,
Closing out loneliness and dark
With a door's closing.

SHEILA BARBOUR



CITY BLACK... *the vaporous town dress that's all shade and silhouette. A surprise escape from a white Summer. Mysterious, sophisticated, it lives coolly in the present while fore-shadowing Fall. From the bevy of black beauties now presiding at* EATON'S

I.M.F. Trying to Check "Free" Gold Deals

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London.

Although the International Monetary Fund is attempting to end unofficial transactions in gold, dealings at much higher rates than the official price of $35 an ounce will undoubtedly continue, says Mr. Marston. While this price precludes against any marked expansion of gold output, if such transactions become widespread, the basis of gold as a monetary medium will be undermined and so likewise will confidence in the Fund's parities.

While there is every indication at present that the Fund authorities do not intend to increase the price of gold, that they recognize the disparity between gold and other commodities is indicated by their endeavor to check these unofficial transactions.

London.

ON the London Stock Exchange recently there has been talk of an end to the 10-year bear market in gold shares. The idea has been based not on the possibility of an increase in the price of the metal but on the belief that costs are likely to decline sufficiently to make mining at last a profitable proposition again. So far, however, the movement has failed to develop.

The request by the International Monetary Fund to its members to attempt to end transactions in gold at a premium has dashed any hopes—if there were any hopes—of a readjustment of the price. A U.S. controlled (and therefore a world-controlled) price of $35 an ounce is now confirmed.

However, there is every reason to suppose that unofficial dealings on a large scale will continue. It was many months ago that the U. S. Treasury intimated to the Mexican authorities that sales in the neighbourhood of $42 an ounce were not approved; suspension of such transactions was only temporary. No action has hitherto been attempted against sales of gold in the Near and Middle East, India, and the Far East, at $60 or even up to $90.

According to orthodox economics, it is inconceivable that gold should remain at its pre-war value while the volume of the world's effective currency is vastly increased and prices of goods correspondingly soar. Yet the whole conception of the I. M. F. parities assumes the relationship of $35 to the ounce of gold, and a precise relationship of the world's leading currencies with the dollar.

It is understandable that Britain, and other non-producer nations, should regard the matter from a different viewpoint from that of South Africa, Canada, Australia, or other major producers. The main consideration of the producer nations is a higher price for the product of their mines; but if premiums are established in the world's unofficial gold markets the sellers are in effect buying currencies at much cheaper rates than the official values paid by the countries which accept the I. M. F. parities for gold.

There has probably been as much pressure from the Governments of the U. S., Britain, and lesser countries, to keep down the price of gold as there has been from the South African, Canadian and Australian mining interests on their respective Governments to enforce an increase.

Nevertheless, there are in Britain also many critics of the official policy towards the gold price. Although gold has nothing like the effect on currency and credit in the "managed" era as it had under the old gold standard, it has still an effect too important to be ignored. The tendency

(Continued on Next Page)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Great Issue of Our Day

By P. M. RICHARDS

WHEN Messrs. Stalin and Molotov are behaving so badly that, in our more pessimistic moments, war seems to be the inevitable outcome; when Europe is deathly sick and so much of the world in an explosive condition, and when there are new and unimaginably terrible weapons like the atomic bomb, one would think that nothing more could be worth worrying about. But there's something else—and it is pointed up by the existence of those more immediate and specific menaces—and that is the continually evidenced inability of the citizens of the democracies to reach any general agreement respecting the kind of society they wish to have and on the means of achieving it. The democratic way of life, which means liberty, is being challenged today as definitely as it was challenged by Hitler, yet we, or a large number of us, appear to be unable to make up our minds that it is worth defending.

I have just read a piece in *Time and Tide*, London, by W. J. Brown, an independent British M.P. who, readers may remember, has occasionally written for SATURDAY NIGHT. Mr. Brown deplores our failure to think clearly about the social issues confronting us, and especially our tendency to assume that the cure for a given condition, recognized as evil, is the opposite to that condition. This, he points out, is not true; the cure for extreme heat is not extreme cold, the cure for hunger is not gluttony and over-eating. But much of our politics rests on the assumption that they are.

The Country Is Divided

Thus today, says Brown, "our country is divided between the advocates of Free Enterprise and Nationalization, Private Ownership and State Ownership. I doubt if ever in the history of human thought a more misleading and unreal dividing line was ever drawn. There is, of course, a truth embodied in the position adopted by the rival protagonists. The truth expressed by the advocates of Free Enterprise is that men will not work without the fear of punishment or the hope of reward.

"Some donkeys are driven by the fear of the stick, some by the hope of the carrot. It is only a minority who are impelled by such abstract considerations as the 'public good,' 'social well-being' and the rest. But I have never yet met an advocate of Free Enterprise who is willing to carry his view to its logical extreme, and to urge that we should hand back to private enterprise such things as the roads and the water-supply, or that we should fight our wars by privately-raised armies. . .

"Conversely, the truth expressed by the advocates of Nationalization is that there are some industries which are so fundamental to the life of the community, so essential to the functioning of all other industries (to which they stand in the relation of basic services), that the community cannot afford to leave them in hands which are strictly speaking 'irresponsible' to the community, and must take them over itself. But I have yet to meet the socialist who really favored a community of wives or tooth-brushes. . ."

The truth is that sanity lies in balance, Brown says. The madman is a man of "unbalanced" mind. He is not necessarily an illogical person. He is much more likely to be a person who has carried logic to a point where it ceases to have any relation to normal life, and so has to be put away from the community for the community's good. Now in nothing is this principle of balance more necessary than in relation to what is rapidly becoming the great issue in the social life of our day—the issue of Liberty, Brown continues. The liberty of the capitalist to practise Free Enterprise to the limit may result in the liberty of thousands of men to drag out existence on a humiliating dole. The workman who has known unemployment takes a dim view of such liberty. He reacts to the other extreme. Since, in his experience, unemployment is associated with a system of free enterprise and private ownership, he clamors for the nationalization of the means of production, distribution and exchange.

Misses the Whole Point

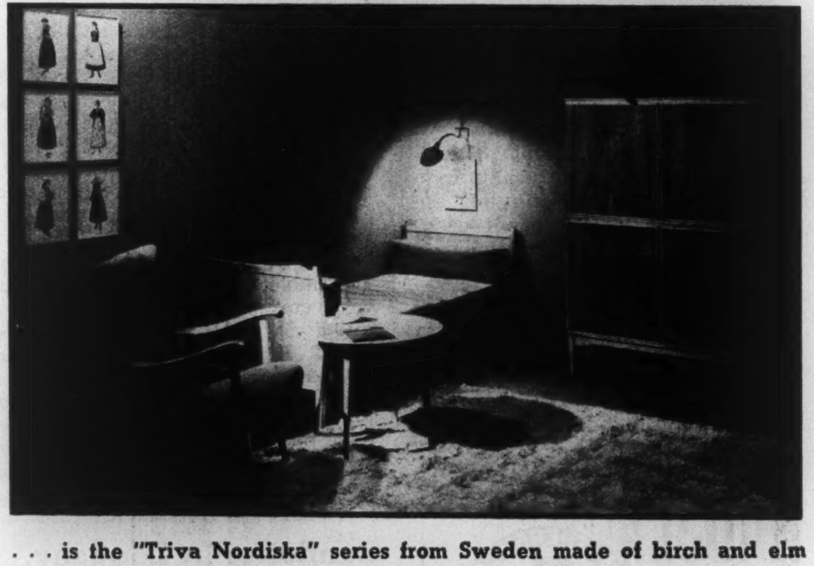
"In this reaction he misses the whole point and pith of the matter. The point is not that the capitalist practised Free Enterprise. It is that he had too much power, so that he could practise it unrestrainedly and regardless of the interests of anybody else. But if, in order to avoid this evil, the State is invested with complete economic power by Nationalization, then it is not only the capitalist who will have no power; it is the workman who will have no freedom.

"The truth is that wherever any section of the community has too much power, it will use it to deprive other sections of their freedom. If the monarchy has too much power, it will oppress the aristocracy. If the aristocracy has too much power, it will constrict the commercial classes. If they have too much power, they will oppress the workman. If the State has too much power, it will oppress all classes at pleasure. Freedom is a flower that blooms only where there is a balance of power. Where the power of one section is balanced by the power of another, liberty may lift its head. Where power is concentrated, liberty cannot live."

Mr. Brown is right when he says that the great issue of our day is the preservation of liberty. All over the world we see the rise of government by group interests. If labor and capital would remember that they are the servants of the public, which is sitting in judgment upon them both, and that under totalitarianism of the Nazi or Soviet kind, both would lose, they might manage to get along together better.

Furniture from Sweden Streamlined for Modern Living

Present-day furniture strives to please the eye, ensure comfort, and to make for simpler housekeeping and easier entertaining. Latest example . . .



. . . is the "Triva Nordiska" series from Sweden made of birch and elm shown by a leading Canadian department store. Seen here are (1) . . .

. . . extending dining table with chairs scientifically designed for ease; (2) sleigh-type bed which doubles as couch in daytime; (3) suspended . . .

. . . desk-bookshelf for odd wall space; (4) all-purpose table, at home in any room. Cabinets have sliding, adjustable trays in place of drawers.

(*Continued from Page 34*)

of many years towards a contraction of the output of gold has operated against the expansionary credit policies of the past two or three decades.

Whether or not there is any substance in the hint of a reversal of goldmining fortunes, due to the gradual lowering of the cost of machinery and other charges, an expansion of gold output on the basis of the present must be very slow.

Undermine Basis?

On the other hand it has been argued that if the premium on "free" gold transactions becomes widespread the basis of gold as a monetary medium, as at present used by the Fund, will be undermined. With it will be undermined the world's confidence in the parities—admittedly imperfect—which the Fund authorities have established. For the willingness to pay a higher price for gold is a tacit assumption that the currency offered against gold is not worth the official rate.

It seems, therefore, that the only body which can correct the anomaly of a gold price that bears no relation to the trend of world prices is the International Monetary Fund itself. Its terms of reference allow it to revalue currencies generally in terms of gold, and an increase in the gold price by gradual steps need cause no serious disturbance. A tentative readjustment by 10 per cent at a time would doubtless in due course indicate a level at which gold and currencies were approximately in harmony, even though no important "free" market were established as a criterion.

It must be admitted that at present there is no suggestion that such a move is contemplated. The Fund authorities had ample opportunity when they fixed the respective parities for the member nations' currencies, and declared them to be provisional and subject to revision after a trial period, to indicate that the proper relation between gold and the currencies was also under observation; but they did not do so.

It may be that the authorities, recalling the restrictive effects of gold when, under the too-rigid gold standard, it failed to keep pace in quantity with the growth of world output of goods, are reluctant to permit a "natural" relationship which would certainly tend to link the currencies more closely with the metal.

However, it would be a mistake to overlook the significance of the fact that in some areas, notably the Eastern Mediterranean countries, gold is already the accepted medium of exchange, at a price in terms of goods far higher than the official prices.

In stepping in to check the growth of such a movement—which might have extended to some economically much more important territories—the directors of the Fund have at least recognized its existence. What they will now, presumably, wait to see is whether world prices of goods in terms of currencies are going to drop sufficiently to counteract in large measure the discrepancy between gold and other commodities.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Campbell Red Lake Is Opening Up Some Spectacularly Rich Ore

By JOHN M. GRANT

ONE of the present major activities of Domé Exploration Co.—subsidiary of Dome Mines—is Campbell Red Lake Mines where early stage underground development is proving quite encouraging, with spectacularly high grade ore being opened on the third level, although obviously, additional work is necessary to indicate the amount of ore available and before the size of the mill required can be determined. It was the fine results obtained in exploration of the Campbell property, on the west side of Balmer township, that was a big factor in the revival of interest in 1945 in the eastern end of the Red Lake camp, and saw the whole of the township the centre of a staking and financing boom, in which so far more than 12 miles of drill holes have probed the rocks underlying the township. As yet there have been no important discoveries to the east of the Campbell and Dickenson Red Lake properties, but the Campbell zone has been traced westerly into the Dexter ground, also being financed by Dome Exploration.

•

A four-compartment shaft commenced in May, 1946, on the Campbell Red Lake property of 12 claims (512 acres) in which Dome Exploration (Quebec) owns 57% of the capital, has been completed to a depth of 600 feet and four levels established. The diamond drilling campaign finished in the spring of 1946 had indicated two ore zones. Gold intersections were obtained over an area approximately 900 feet wide and 1,200 feet long. While no attempt was made to estimate the grade of material from drilling, sufficient intersections of gold ore grade were obtained to warrant underground exploration and this is now proceeding in ore on all four levels. Apart from blocking out indicated ore on the four horizons, it is possible the company may deepen the shaft another four levels, before dealing with mill plans.

•

While early development on all four levels at Campbell Red Lake has opened rich ore, the third horizon is described as a "jewelry display." Both the east and west drifts in the south zone on the third level (425 feet) have disclosed rich ore, which is continuing both ways, for a combined length of over 200 feet. The east drift has provided the unusually rich showing. After endeavoring to pick out the higher high grade 141 tons still averaged 7.56 ounces. A conservative estimate of 31 of the rich pieces places their content at 500 ounces of gold. The west drift on this level at last report had gone for 120 feet and in good ore throughout, with free gold all the way along. On the fourth level (550 feet) the situation is described as much the same as on the third. Underground drill intersections are narrower than the Campbell average, but the crosscut has widened the gold-bearing section. On the second level the south zone has been intersected in two flat holes, and on the first at depth of 175 feet, an underground drill hole intersected the south zone with $8.82 over 45.0 feet. The average for 179 cars was $17.95. All underground work had been concentrated on the south zone, but in the latter part of last month a drive was started from the first horizon to the north zone, 320 feet away.

•

Although Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C. Ltd. reported another year of low production and a substantial operating loss in the 12 months ended March 31, 1947, H. T. James, managing director, points out in the annual report that the general outlook for the mine has greatly improved during the year due to the excellent results obtained on the "27" vein. The length of ore on the 25th level now exceeds 1,000 feet and the grade of 0.69 ounces per ton is well above mine average. Since previous work had developed 957 feet of mine average ore on the 21st level, it is a reasonable assumption, Mr. James states, that a volume of ore 1,000 feet long by 600 feet on the dip of the vein and over widths of three to 15 feet will be mined between these two levels, and that the grade should be equal to mine average. The limited amount of work done on the vein on the 23rd level, where the vein has been wider and better grade than anticipated, supports this assumption. Before the block of ground between the 21st and 23rd levels can be mined out, more than 3,000 feet of drifting remains to be done as well as many hundred feet of raising and crosscutting. Because of the war, the potentialities of the "27" vein have been developed with aggravating slowness, Mr. James points out. The "40" vein discovered over a year ago received but little attention during the year. Victor Spencer, president, advises shareholders that during the

(*Continued on Page 40*)

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Excess Profits Tax Act
Standard Profits Claims

NOTICE

Recent amendments to the above Act provide that all standard profits claims must be filed with the Department of National Revenue before 1st September, 1947.

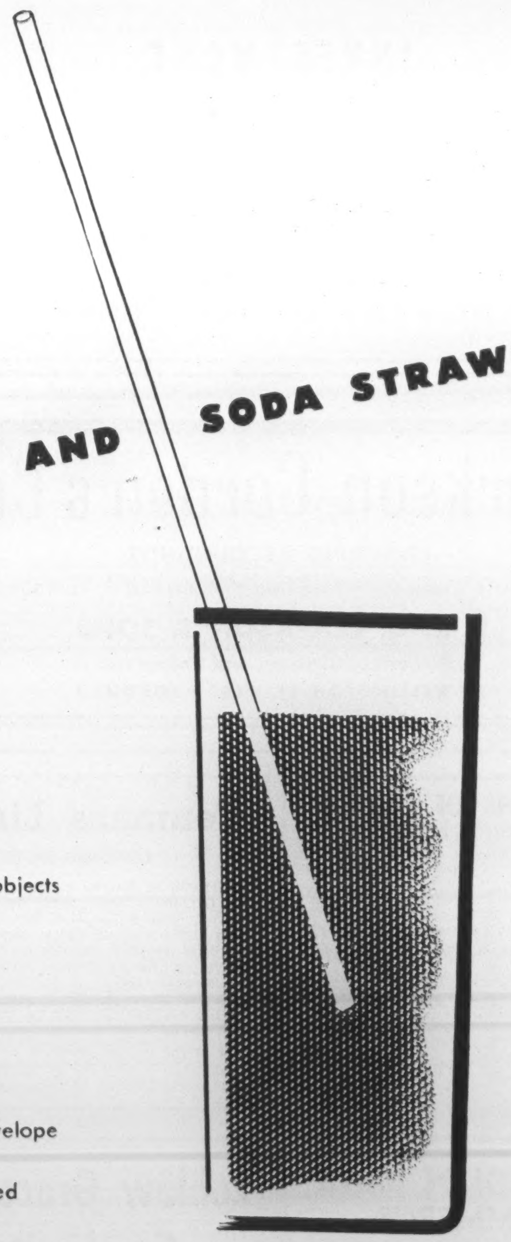
All applications are required to be in such form and contain such information as may be prescribed by the Minister and the Minister may reject an application that is not made in such form or that does not contain such information.

The prescribed forms (S.P.1) are available at all District Income Tax offices of the Dominion Government.

All pertinent information required on the form must be included or attached thereto in schedule form. Tentative or incomplete forms or those filed after 31st August, 1947, will not be accepted.

Department of National Revenue
Ottawa

James J. McCann, M.D.,
Minister of National Revenue.



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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND NO. 228

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1947, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Friday, the 1st day of August next, to shareholders of record of 30th June, 1947.

By order of the Board.

W. G. MORE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 11th June, 1947.

Penmans Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of July, 1947.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of August to Shareholders of record on the 2nd day of July, 1947.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of July, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

Montreal,
June 23, 1947.

C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 242

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July 1947 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after FRIDAY, the FIRST day of AUGUST next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th June 1947. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

S. M. WEDD
General Manager

Toronto, 12th June 1947

Loblaw Groceterias Co. Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "A" shares, and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending August 31st, 1947, payable on the 2nd day of September, 1947, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of August, 1947. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, June 27, 1947.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

C.T.D., North Bay, Ont.—MILTON BRICK CO., LTD., last year had net profit of $30,972, equal to 10.5 cents a share, compared with $21,468 or 7.4 cents a share the year before. Operating profit increased from $58,680 in 1945 to $80,707 in 1946. Working capital of $82,295 at the end of 1946 compares with $142,687 at June 30, 1946. Current assets of $122,650 consisting of $20,602 cash, $45,000 Dominion of Canada bonds, $29,526 receivables and $27,521 inventories are down from $190,653 and current liabilities of $40,355 from $47,966 at June 30, 1946.

H.B.M., Cranbrook, B.C. — No activity has been reported by GEORGE GOLD-COPPER MINING CO. for several years. The company is a subsidiary of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, and it owns 12 claims, north of Stewart in the Portland mining division of British Columbia. As of December 31, 1946, the company had no current assets and owed Consolidated Mining $68,612 including the interest on the advances. I understand taxes on 39 of the 51 claims the company owned were not paid for the years 1940 to 1946, inclusive.

W.S.J., Brandon, Man.—Shipments made by JOHN INGLIS CO., LTD., in the three months ended June 30, 1947, were substantially higher than in the same period of 1946 with a corresponding improvement in profit earned, James E. Hahn, president of the company, informed shareholders at the annual meeting. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1947, net profit was $81,190. The company is now entering its first year of normal peacetime operation, Mr. Hahn stated. Conversion from wartime to peacetime production has been completed and all costs have been absorbed during the past two fiscal years. Tooling for all new lines was substantially completed at the beginning of the present year and new lines in both the general engineering division and the consumer products division are in production. In addition foreign connections have been established and export shipments have been made to many foreign countries.

F.C.B., Timmins, Ont. — Yes, with creditors pressing for settlement and outstanding debts exceeding current assets by about $34,000, shareholders of BAYVIEW RED LAKE GOLD MINES approved the offer by Red Poplar Gold Mines Ltd. to purchase the property and other assets. The purchaser assumes all debts and liabilities, including winding-up cost. Bayview shareholders will receive one share of Red Poplar for each four shares held, with the new shares to be pooled for a period of six months. As a further consideration Red Poplar will offer Bayview shareholders 1,000,000 treasury shares at 10 cents per share, with the entire proceeds of the offering to go into the treasury of Red Poplar, and shares not purchased will be taken by the underwriters at 10 cents per share net. The Red Poplar offer is stated to have been the best of a number made and the new company has authorized capitalization of 4,000,000 shares of $1 par value. Directors are James B. MacDougall, Toronto; F. B. Chubb, Whitby; Dr. C. W. Carr, Cookstown; Lloyd G. Arnold, secretary - treasurer, Toronto. Crown Trust and Guarantee Co. is transfer agent.

M.P.H., Saskatoon, Sask. — Net earnings of GENERAL BAKERIES LTD. for the fiscal year ended April 2, 1947—the first year of operations—are reported at $121,160, equal to 48½ cents a share on the 250,000 shares of capital stock outstanding. Operating profits before depreciation of $68,164, bond interest of

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Trend Down -- Despite Rally

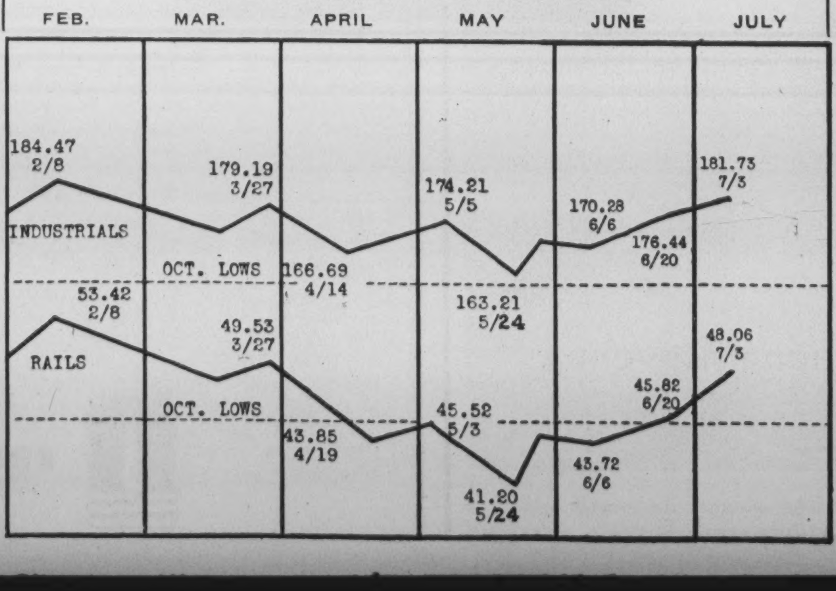
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM NEW YORK STOCK MARKET TREND (which dominates Canadian prices): While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. Following an intermediate decline from February to May the market has subsequently been registering intermediate recovery.

Following eight days of price-churning and irregularity, broadening activity in shares has been witnessed, accompanied by advancing prices. This show of strength represents an attempt by the stock market to more realistically appraise the excellent earnings level at which business has been operating. A movement of the same character got under way between October 1946 and February of this year. It ended prematurely when the foreign news took an unhealthy turn. Barring renewed adverse news of importance, such as might be latent in the American coal wage negotiations, the current movement could carry further.

As pointed out in our Forecasts from time to time since the May low points were established, the current rally is fully in keeping with intermediate considerations and may not yet be exhausted, although sight must not be lost of the fact that it has reached minimum technical limits and has thus become vulnerable to any adverse news development. We see nothing, however, to suggest that such rally should be regarded as other than an interruption in a broadly declining trend. Some months hence—say, between October 1947 and June 1948—we anticipate business recession, minor evidences of which are already putting in their appearance. At or prior to such point, a price level for stocks below that witnessed in the decline from May 1946 to date would seem in order.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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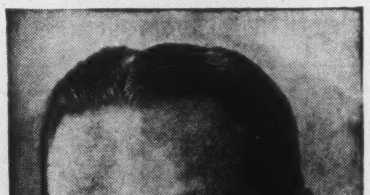


EDWARD P. GEARY

Mr. Roy H. Davis, President, Atlas Steels Limited, Welland, Ontario, is pleased to announce the appointment of Mr. Edward Powell Geary as Vice-President and General Sales Manager. A graduate of Carnegie Institute of Technology, Mr. Geary brings to Atlas more than twenty-four years' experience in the steel industry, having served in various production, metallurgical, sales and executive capacities with well-known steel companies in the United States, such as Colonial Steel Co., Vanadium Alloys Steel Co., and Rustless Iron and Steel Corp.

This varied background will be of service to users in the application of Atlas Tool, Specialty and Stainless Steels.

$26,773 and income taxes of $75,000, totalled $291,097. Earned surplus, after a loss of $2,836 on disposal of fixed assets, amounted to $118,324 at April 2, 1947. Net working capital at April 2, 1947, was $157,254. Although this represents a decrease during the year of $237,414, it is considered sufficient for current operations. Current assets, including inventories of $305,391, totalled $453,184 and current liabilities aggregated $295,930. Fixed assets, less depreciation of $68,164, are valued at $1,667,670.

H.N.G., Edmonton, Alta.—I understand that surface work and diamond drilling will be resumed this summer on the property of PROW YELLOWKNIFE GOLD MINES, consisting of 13 claims in the Yellowknife area. The property was acquired from Ryanor Mining Company and it owns a substantial block of shares. Prow is managed and financed by Frobisher Exploration Company. To date surface exploration and mapping have been carried out.

R.C.N., Campbellford, Ont. — Production and earnings of HINDE AND DAUCH PAPER CO. OF CANADA LTD. for the first half of 1947 show an improvement over the similar period of last year, states L. F. Winchell, vice-president and general manager. Although some moderate adjustment in abnormally heavy demands of the past several years is taking place, he said, indications are that a generally satisfying volume will be required throughout this year. Plans for the new Chatham division are being completed, he added. Mr. Winchell said that the company is faced with considerably increased costs over the balance of the year. Within the past period, principal pulp costs have gone up nearly 40 per cent and further increases may be in the offing. The costs of other materials and supplies have also been increased recently and the new contracts with labor will add around $300,000 to the payroll. Selling prices on paper-boards have only been increased to offset, on an average, the increases in pulp costs, and the resulting increases in board costs have not been fully reflected in shipping case prices. No offset has been made in the selling prices of either paperboards or shipping cases for the new increases in labor and/or other materials and supply costs.

A.C.G., Westmount, Que.—I am informed that J. S. Crosscombe, consulting engineer, has recommended underground investigation for the BAND-ORE GOLD MINES property, consisting of approximately 2,200 acres (51 claims) located at Shebandowan in Western Ontario. The program proposed consists of a shaft to 375 feet in depth, an aggregate of 9,200 feet of drifting and crosscutting and 1,125 feet of raising at a total estimated cost of $445,375, including plant and equipment. Three sectors, aggregating a length of 3,100 feet represents ore-material, he states, from which a tonnage of ore has been calculated, tentatively amounting to 687,499 tons to the 500-foot horizon, averaging $9.27 in gold to the ton. According to Mr. Crosscombe the suggested development will permit of a fairly accurate forecast of ore-tonnage on which the size of a concentrator can be determined. For present purposes, a mill of 300 tons capacity is being considered, costing $300,000. More than 37,000 feet of diamond drilling has been completed, and upwards of $200,000 expended on the property to date, and this disclosed a length of 4,800 feet of ore-bearing structure which is open at both ends. The company recently added to its property by acquiring the claims of Bandolac Mining Company, adjoining on the west boundary. Consideration for the new ground is 900,000 shares of treasury stock and $15,000 cash.

R.K.D., Ottawa, Ont. — Sales of SIMPSONS LTD. for the current year to date, it is understood, are running at a record level more than 15 per cent ahead of the same period of last year, and earnings of the company are being maintained at the previous year's peak. All branches, including mail order, agencies, Toronto and Montreal stores, are participating in the increased business volume.

M.V.C., Smiths Falls, Ont. — Yes, shares of DEXTER RED LAKE GOLD MINES are traded on the Toronto Stock Exchange, having been listed in May. Drilling on the property in Balmer township, Red Lake area, was suspended at the end of 1946 pending results of underground work at Campbell Red Lake Mines. Dexter has two gold prospects, 10 claims adjoining to the north and west of Campbell and five claims adjoining to the south, and is waiting to obtain information from the development at the latter mine, which will prove of assistance in further exploration of Dexter and also throw light on the meaning of results obtained to date. A wide carbonated zone was disclosed by previous work on the smaller property. Diamond drilling in 1945 indicated the main zone extended westerly from Campbell for 900 feet and near the north boundary an ore zone 400 feet long and 11 feet wide was indicated. Dexter is being financed by Dome Exploration Co., which also owns 57% of the capital of Campbell.

H.J.H., Fredericton, N.B. — Yes, HILLCREST COLLIERIES LTD. had another net loss in the year ended March 31, 1947, amounting to $17,405 and comparing with a net loss of $20,365 for the preceding year The company's operations in the last fiscal year were seriously affected by the abnormally severe winter and by a shortage of railway cars in the last five months of the year. The deficit in the profit and loss account after adjustments was carried forward in the balance sheet at $62,316 against $51,378 a year earlier.

G.H.W., Niagara Falls, N.Y.—You have been correctly informed. NICOBA MINES LTD. has claims adjoining and in the vicinity of the Lynn Lake nickel-copper showing of Sherritt Gordon Mines. Conwest Exploration Company holds a share interest and is, I understand, directing exploration. Several anomalous areas were reported located by geophysical and geological surveys and active drilling is now proceeding. Drilling is reported to be underway around Margaret Lake to the west of Sherritt's main group and a second machine is being sent to the south block of claims to investigate a series of anomalies on the big norite mass coming in from the Sherritt Gordon ground. Norite, incidentally, is the host rock of the nickel mines of Sudbury. The company is capitalized at 3,500,000 no par value shares, of which 1,750,005 have been issued for property and cash.

H. R. M., New Liskeard, Ont. — A further program of diamond drilling is being carried out this year at CRAIBBE - FLETCHER GOLD MINES, in Dome township, Red Lake area. The present exploration will be in the northern part of the property where the geology is said to be favorable. No results of economic importance have been encountered as yet, on this property, adjoining on the west of Campbell, but structural conditions are indicated to be favorable. Only low values were disclosed in a few of the holes put down in 1946, and drilling was suspended late last fall due to scarcity of water under winter conditions. Two drills are being used in the current program. Sylvanite Gold Mines is in charge of operations and finances are being supplied under an option agreement with Powell Rouyn and Sylvanite.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

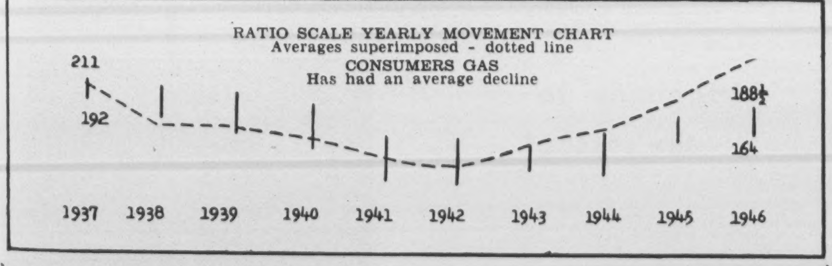
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable, with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

CONSUMERS GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

				Averages		Consumers Gas	
PRICE 30 Apr 47	— $154.00						
YIELD	— 5.19%	Last 1 month		Down	2.8%	Down	5.5%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 89	Last 12 months		Down	16.8%	Down	17.2%
GROUP	— "A"	1942-46 range		Up	160.0%	Up	72.9%
RATING	— Average	1946-47 range		Down	19.7%	Down	19.3%



SUMMARY: We have been asked to comment on the decline of over $35.00 per share in Consumers Gas from its peak price of $188.50 in 1946.

In our last analysis of this company's shares (Sept. 1946) it was stated that there are two schools of thought regarding the retention of common stocks during bear markets: followers of the Dow Theory who sell all equities when a bear market is signalled, and on the other hand, those who hold the better issues and ride out the storm, knowing that good stocks usually come back. It is extremely difficult to make suggestions that will apply to both types of investors in a brief analysis such as this.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the decline in Consumers Gas is noted above where it is shown that this stock has declined, percentagewise, within a fraction of the decline of the averages during the past year. Is it not reasonable to assume therefore, that its near term action will be in reasonably close conformity to that of the averages?

The present attraction in purchasing Consumers Gas is in the better than 5% yield that it affords. It is not a growth stock nor is there any sign of increased dividends. Its future attraction therefore is in any further decline which might make it available on a still higher yield basis. In the 70 years that it has paid dividends it has, not infrequently, been available on a six or seven per cent basis.

The first caisson of the new Baghdad railway bridge, the first ever built across the Tigris, has just been laid by British engineers. The bridge will be a link between Turkey to the north and the Kirkuk Oilfields and Persia to the east. Picture shows railway ferry which bridge will replace.

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PRICE $51.50 PER SHARE

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Right to Proceeds of Life Policies as Determined by the Courts

By GEORGE GILBERT

Complications sometimes occur in the settlement of death claims under life insurance policies owing to the failure of the insured to see that the person or persons to whom he wishes the proceeds to be paid are properly designated in the policy or in his will.

It is necessary to make sure of this not only at the time the insurance is taken out but all the time the insurance is in force, as neglect to do so may result in unnecessary delay in the settlement of a death claim.

IN some cases it is impossible to arrive at a satisfactory solution to all concerned as to who is entitled and who is not entitled to collect under a policy of life insurance, and the question is referred to the courts for determination. In view of the growing prevalence of divorce in this country, it is not to be wondered at that questions are arising as to the effect of divorce on the status of beneficiaries under life policies.

Under the Uniform Life Insurance Act, in force in all the Provinces except Quebec, where the wife or husband of the person whose life is insured is designated as beneficiary and is subsequently divorced, all interest of the beneficiary under the policy passes to the insured or his estate, unless the beneficiary is a beneficiary for value or an assignee for value, that is, one who has given valuable consideration other than marriage and who is expressly stated to be such a beneficiary in the policy or in an endorsement thereon or in a subsequent declaration signed by the insured. If the divorce has been granted on the application of the beneficiary, the beneficiary is estopped from denying the validity of the divorce for the purpose of this provision of the law.

Notice to Company

However, until the insurance company issuing the policy receives at its head or principal office in Canada notice in writing of the Act of Parliament, judgement, decree or order granting the divorce, it may deal with the insurance money in the same manner and with the same effect as if no divorce had been granted, and before paying the insurance money it is entitled to receive the original, order or decree or a duly verified copy thereof, or a duly verified copy of the Act of Parliament, or a copy thereof printed by the King's printer as the case may be. But this does not affect the right of any person entitled to payment by virtue of such divorce to recover from any person to whom payment is made by the insurance company.

In one case, a man shortly after his marriage to P. R. M., made a will by which he bequeathed certain household effects "to my wife P. R. M." By a subsequent clause in the will, in which he used the words "my wife P. R. M." once, he disposed of a $5,000 policy of life insurance by bequeathing $1,000 absolutely to "my wife" and the remainder "to my wife absolutely" should he die without leaving children surviving him. The residuary clause directed payment of the net income to his wife during life or widowhood, there being a provision against remarriage. The insurance policy contained a declaration that the money thereunder was payable "$1,000 to P. R. M., my wife, and balance to my executors."

Gets the Money as Legatee

After the will was made, he obtained a divorce from P. R. M., who then remarried. Shortly afterwards he died without children surviving him and without having changed or revoked his will. In this case it was held by the Ontario High Court that P. R. M. was entitled to the household effects but that she took no benefits under the residuary clause notwithstanding she had remarried before rather than after the insured's death. It was also held, however, that while the Ontario Insurance Act prevented her from taking any insurance benefits under the insurance policy she was nevertheless entitled to all the insurance money as legatee under the will which must be deemed to speak from its date as to the beneficiary referred to in disposing of the insurance moneys, and which in its context in this respect clearly referred to P. R. M. although the words "my wife" were used. But she took such money as ordinary beneficiary only (1945) 4 D. L. R. 731.

Where a married man names a woman friend as beneficiary in a policy of life insurance, she at that time having only the status of an ordinary beneficiary, and he subsequently divorces his wife and marries such a woman she thereby acquires the status of a preferred beneficiary. A preferred beneficiary is the wife, husband, child, adopted child, grandchild, child of adopted children, father, mother, or adopting parent of the person whose life is insured. An ordinary beneficiary is one who is not a preferred beneficiary or a beneficiary for value or an assignee for value.

In this case there was a clause in a will providing that the proceeds of the insured's life insurance, bonds and cash on hand should be divided in certain percentages between his former wife, his present wife and his children or grandchildren. It was held by the Ontario Court of Appeal that this was a good designation by will and not a diversion of the insurance moneys to his estate except as to the percentage to the former wife who was not a preferred beneficiary. This decision reversed the judgement of the trial court holding that certain life insurance money was part of the insured's estate and had not been declared in favor of a preferred beneficiary. (1945) 4 D. L. R. 207.

Children Take Proceeds

In an Alberta case it was held by the Supreme Court of the Province that where an insured names as beneficiary in a policy of life insurance his wife, "if living," and she predeceases him, and the insured dies without remarrying or making any new designation of beneficiary, and he leaves surviving his mother and four children of the marriage, the insurance moneys do not form part of the insured's estate and by virtue of the Alberta Insurance Act the children take the whole in equal shares. (1945) 3. D. L. R. 385.

In an Ontario case a claim was made for the proceeds of policies of insurance on the life of one Frederick Volz, who died as the result of a railway accident. The claimant and Volz had lived together for several years as man and wife, and she testified that on several occasions he had told her that he intended to put the insurance in the names of her children. This was corroborated by the evidence of an independent witness who was well known to the insured. It was held by the Ontario Supreme Court that a *donatio mortis causa* (gift in contemplation of death) had been established, and that, while the insured could not have contemplated being killed in a railway accident, he was in His Majesty's Forces and therefore in a state of impending peril.

How a wife, although named as the beneficiary under a policy of life insurance, may become disentitled to claim the benefits relating to a prefered beneficiary was shown in a case which came before the Ontario High Court. Under the provisions of the Ontario Insurance Act application was made for a declaration that the wife of the insured, named as beneficiary in policies of insurance on his life, was not entitled to claim the benefits relating to preferred beneficiaries, on the ground that she had left him without reason or cause and had failed to appear upon or oppose the application. The application was granted. (1945) O. W. N. 821.

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Would you kindly furnish me with a report on the Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Kitchener, Ont., as to its stability and reliability and as to its financial standing as shown by Government figures? How long has this company been in business?—M.G.P., Hamilton, Ont.

The Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with head office at Kitchener, Ont., is an old-established and well-managed Canadian company, and its business and financial position is a strong one. It was incorporated under a Provincial charter in 1871, but since 1936 it has been operating under Dominion charter and registry. According to the latest published Government figures, its total assets at the end of 1945 were $4,133,763, while its total liabilities amounted to $1,089,796, showing a surplus of $3,043,967 over all liabilities, including unearned premium reserves, reserves for unsettled losses and contingency reserve. Comparing the amount of the surplus with the amount of the unearned premium reserve liability, $663,909, it will be seen that the company occupies a very strong financial position in relation to the volume of business transacted. Its total income in 1945 was $1,281,018 and its total expenditure, $1,123,815. All claims are readily collectible, and the company is safe to insure with.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 35*)

five months' shutdown due to the strike and until production could be resumed all expenditures of maintenance and commitments on outside exploration and development had to be met from treasury funds. Encouraging results are reported in the development of the Vananda Mining Company property on Texada Island. A reduction of $581,947 was shown in working capital and an increase in sundry mining investments of $320,-915. There was an increase in plant and equipment of $54,508, and a reduction in surplus of $185,475, due to the operating loss for the year. Net loss was $185,475. Ore reserves are 149,961 tons grading 0.464 ounces per ton.

•

While work on the 500-foot level at Aumaque Gold Mines developed greater lengths, widths and better grade ore than was developed on the 250-foot horizon, the results at the 625-foot level failed to come up to expectations. As a consequence in view of the present high cost of operations and low efficiency of labor, it has been deemed advisable to conserve the resources of the company and all operations have been suspended. On the north part of the adjoining East Sullivan property important results are being obtained and Aumaque plans a detailed geophysical survey of the area close to its south boundary. The results of this work will determine the program to be carried out in the future.

•

The deep surface drilling program on the eastern part of the Lake Dufault Mines property disclosed no mineralization or rock alteration, consequently if ore is found in this area it will likely be at great depth, W. B. Maxwell, president, states in the annual report for 1946. This, he adds, only excludes one section of ground held by the company and considerable more surface drilling is warranted in other sections. An underground drift being driven on a 50-50 cost basis with Waite-Amulet Mines, north from the Lower "A" ore body along the joint boundary was commenced in March and has been advanced about 200 feet. This work, with subsequent diamond drilling, will open up a promising section of the property. The company's balance sheet shows $621,645 in cash and Dominion bonds, against current liabilities of $1,589.

•

The new zone at Bonetal Gold Mines, located 1,000 feet west of the shaft, has been opened up by drifting and slashing on the 275-foot level, with average grade of .23 ounces, based on chip samples, or .16 ounces on car samples, which includes some waste, B. W. Lang, president, advises. Chip samples on the east face of the slash average .28 ounces over a width of about 15 feet. Surface drill hole No. 51 intersected a width of 16 feet, assaying .24 ounces, a short distance below the location where the drift cut the zone. A drift is to be extended in the ore to the east and drifting to the west will be on a line towards the intersection in surface hole No. 48 of three feet of .44 ounce ore, 100 feet west of No. 51 hole.

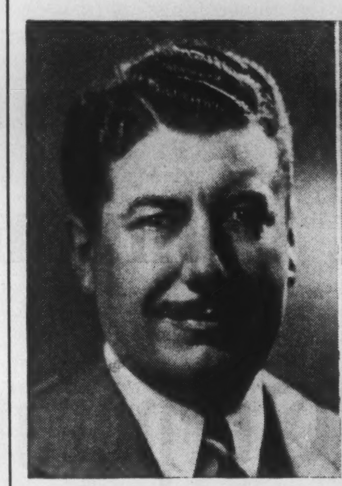
•

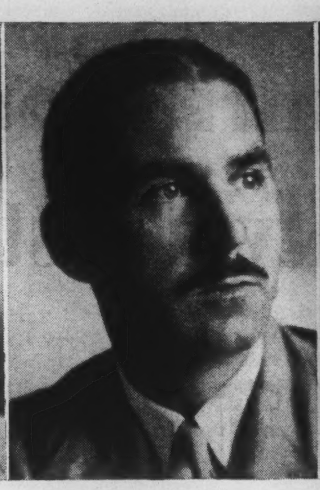
"It may be said that for the past two years your company has been developing a new mine adjacent to the Mascot fraction," W. G. MacKenzie, president, informs shareholders of Hedley Mascot Gold Mines in British Columbia, in the annual report for 1946. The company has been operating continuously since May, 1936, entirely on production of ore from what is known as the "Mascot Fraction", which only contains 8.6 acres, as compared to a total of approximately 1,200 acres of mineral claims held. In addition the company has obtained an option on the Good Hope group of claims. The recent major development programs have been the driving of the 3,700-foot level tunnel and the 2,700-foot level incline, and Mr. MacKenzie states that during this work indications were encountered which indicate the probability that a large mine may be developed. The mine is now operating on a profitable basis and the directors anticipate that the company will be able to carry on all the development work planned for the present year and leave the working capital position unimpaired. Current assets included cash $1,093, sundry debtors $113,532 and stores and supplies $94,884, a total of $209,509, as against current liabilities of $155,022, of which $115,000 is a bank loan.

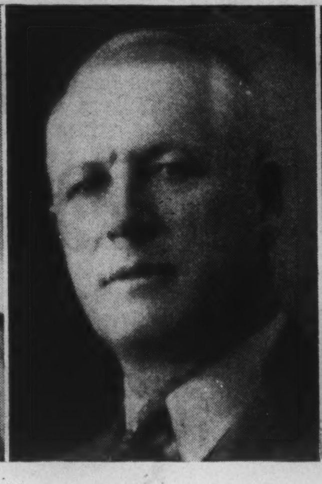
•

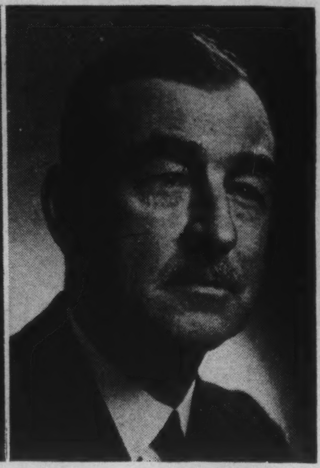
Gold was found at several points in a diamond drilling campaign of approximately 5,000 feet carried out at Tiblemont Goldfields Ltd. during the latter part of the year 1945, but, unfortunately, not in commercial quantities, F. G. Simpson, president, states in the annual report for 1946, and consequently it was decided to discontinue operations for the time being. The company's property consists of 33 claims in the northwest quarter of Tiblemont township, Quebec. The balance sheet shows that current assets, consisting of cash and Dominion of Canada bonds, exceeded accounts payable and accrued expenses by slightly more than $18,000. Mr. Simpson points out that there have been no recent changes in the capital stock position of the company and all outstanding options thereon have expired. Of the authorized capitalization of 3,000,000 shares 1,500,005 are outstanding.

GUARANTY TRUST ENLARGES DIRECTORATE


J. Wilson Berry

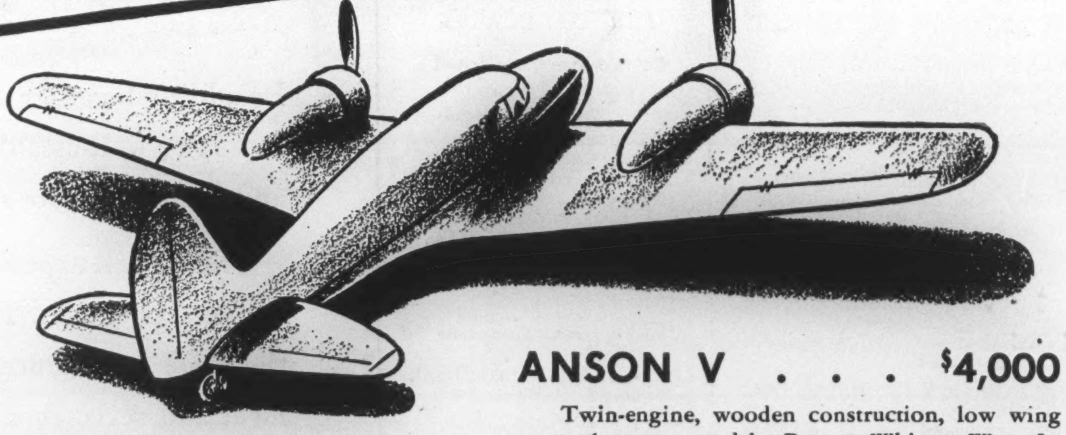

J. J. Lyons


Hon. J. J. McCann, M.D., C.M., P.C.


A. J. Major, LL.D.

J. Wilson Berry, President and General Manager of Guaranty Trust Company of Canada announces that Governmental approval has been received ratifying the purchase of Capital Trust Corporation Limited by Guaranty Trust Company of Canada, and as a result of the amalgamation the following have been elected to the Board of Directors of Guaranty Trust Company of Canada, Mr. A. J. Major, LL.D., of Ottawa, also becomes Vice-Chairman of the Board. He is a Director of the Banque Canadienne Nationale and Chairman of the Board of National Grocers Company Limited; Honourable J. J. McCann, M.D., C.M., P.C., of Renfrew, Ontario, Minister of National Revenue, has been elected a Director of the Company and Mr. James J. Lyons of Ottawa becomes a Director and an Assistant General Manager.

WAR SURPLUS AIRCRAFT
FOR BUSINESS EXECUTIVES AND SPORTSMEN



ANSON V . . . $4,000

Twin-engine, wooden construction, low wing monoplane, powered by Pratt & Whitney Wasp Jr. R985-AN12B and R985-AN14B engines, and equipped with Hamilton Standard or Hoover Constant Speed Propellers. Adaptable for light feeder airline work, passenger and cargo or executive transport work.

CESSNA CRANE . . $375

Light twin-engine, low wing, cabin monoplane, powered by Jacobs L4MB engines. Requires certain modification before being eligible for Canadian Certificate of Airworthiness. Adaptable for light commercial work and executive transport.

HARVARD II . . . $800

Single engine, low wing monoplane, previously used as an advance trainer. Tubular fuselage construction, metal wings, and retractable undercarriage. Powered by Pratt & Whitney R1340-AN1 or commercial designation S3H1, 550 h.p. engines. Adaptable for executive work or sportsman pilot.

FAIRCHILD CORNELL $425

Single engine, low wing monoplane, fabric covered tubular metal fusalage, plywood covered wooden wings. Plexiglass coupe top canopy, landing flaps, fully swivelling tail wheel, fixed undercarriage. Ranger 200 h.p. in-line engine. Subject to centre Front Spar modification before being eligible for Canadian Certificate of Airworthiness. Adaptable for private ownership, club or school use, or light executive transport.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Offers to purchase any or all of the described Aircraft are invited, subject to prior sale or withdrawal, and to the following conditions:

(a) The Corporation shall have the right to accept or to reject any or all offers in whole or in part.

(b) If an offer is accepted, sale will be on an "as is-where is" basis, without warranty of any kind (except as to the Crown's title), and will be subject to the other usual Sales Conditions of the Corporation.

(c) On acceptance of offer, purchase price will be payable in full.

(d) Purchasers will be required to take delivery of the aircraft sold at their own expense within a time limit set by the Corporation.

LICENSEABLE AFTER OVERHAUL

All the aircraft will require overhaul and/or modification depending on their condition before being eligible for Certificate of Airworthiness in accordance with Department of Transport standards. They will also need servicing before ferrying permits to overhaul bases can be obtained.

Offers should be addressed to:
Chief of Aircraft Sales Division,

WAR ASSETS CORPORATION
4095 St. Catherine St. W. - Montreal, Que.

This advertisement supersedes former advertisements, if any, covering the above mentioned aircraft.